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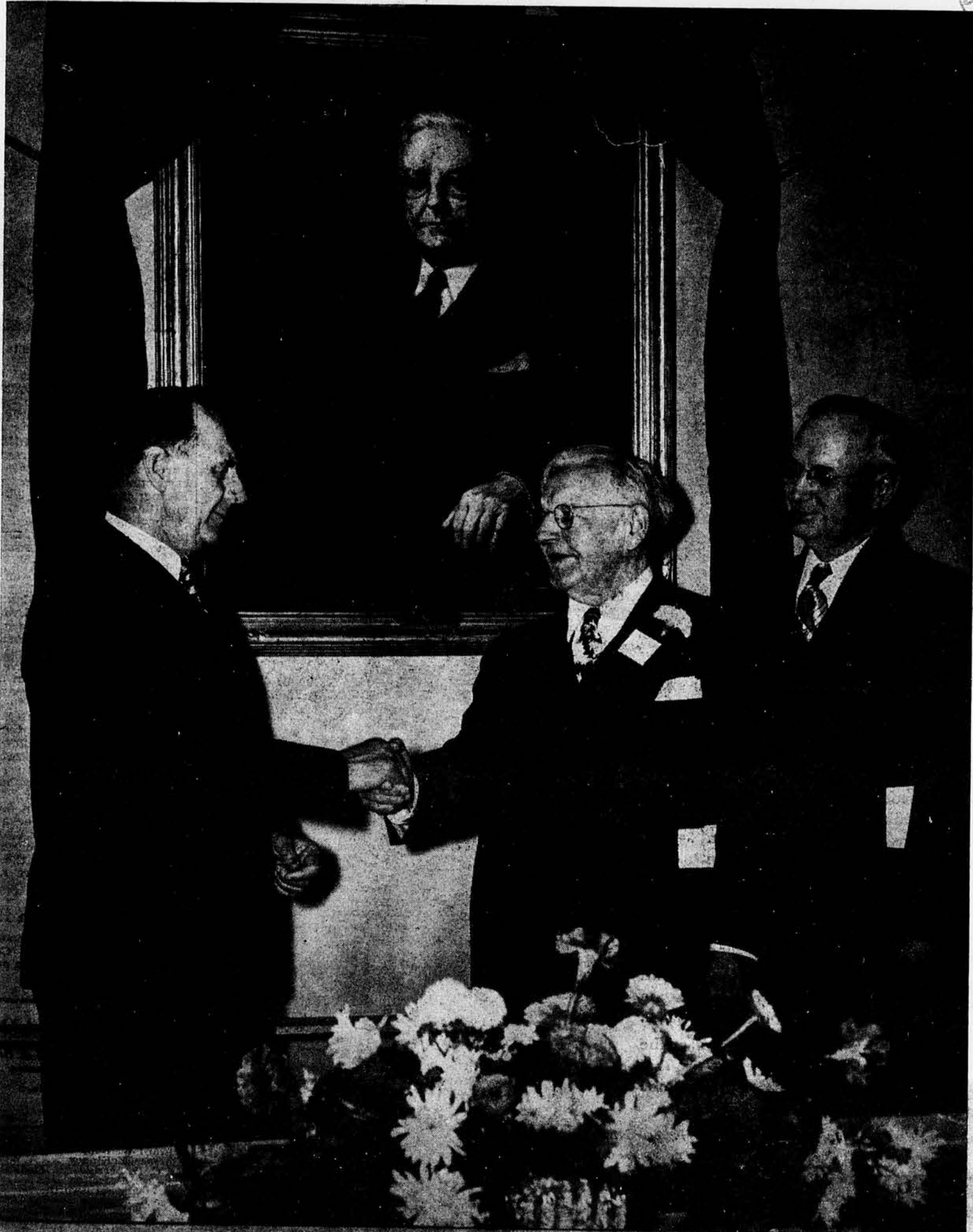
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

FEBRUARY 7, 1948



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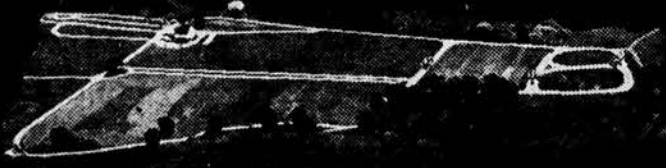
Governor Carlson Accepts Mohler Portrait . . . See Page 8

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On Any Farm Job
Firestone CHAMPIONS
OUTCLEAN, OUTPULL, OUTLAST ANY OTHER TRACTOR TIRE

Hall Is Appointed

W. Carlton Hall, of Coffeyville, is newly appointed director of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita. As a member of the 7-man board which formulates the policies of the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Hall is a director of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, and the Wichita Bank for Co-operative



W. Carlton Hall

which comprise the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita. The territory served by these 4 institutions includes Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.

Mr. Hall, a graduate of Kansas State College, owns and operates a large purebred Guernsey dairy in Montgomery county. He was chosen a Master Farmer in the class of 1931. He is a member of the Farm Bureau and Grange in his county and has been a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for a number of years.

Cows Know It

Perry Lambert and Max Dickerson, who operate a dairy in Brown county, report some interesting results in fertilizing their alfalfa and pastures.

"We have been phosphating our alfalfa and pasture with 100 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate an acre," says Mr. Dickerson. "Sometimes we can't see any apparent difference in the growth where we have phosphated and where we have left test strips, but the cows always can tell the difference. They will walk right over the test strips and graze the phosphated areas."

"One reason we phosphated," says Mr. Dickerson, "was that we thought it would allow us to cut down on the amount of steamed bone meal fed to the cows. Much to our surprise, they eat as much steamed bone meal as before. We have reached the conclusion that cows generally are not getting enough phosphorus."

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIB radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 85, No. 3

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Kansas in Finals

Kansas poultrymen will be represented in the concluding year of the national Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest by Gus Liedtke, of Glasco, it is announced. Mr. Liedtke won this right by placing first 2 years in the state contest.

In February, each breeder in the final contest will ship 720 hatching eggs to a Delaware hatchery. The chicks will be hatched and reared for 12 weeks under identical conditions at the Delaware State Experiment Substation. Final results will be announced in June.

Forty poultry breeders from 26 states will be represented in the finals.

Get Brome Early

Farmers planning to seed brome-grass this spring should make certain they buy certified Achenbach brome, as it is especially important to plant seed adapted to Kansas, states K. L. Anderson, Kansas State College agronomist.

There is a fair supply of Kansas seed now because production was good last year, Mr. Anderson says. However, he explains, there is such a demand in the east for Kansas seed, local growers should get their orders in as soon as possible to insure finding a supply.

Northern-strain brome-grass produces poor stands and poor yields, Mr. Anderson says. It is not satisfactory for Kansas conditions.

Feeding a Tree

Scientists estimate that a 20- to 25-year-old apple tree producing 600 pounds of fruit a year will have to take in about 1½ pounds of actual nitrogen a year. Of this amount about one half pound goes back to the soil in fallen blossoms and leaves.

If nitrogen, particularly in the form of nitrates, is to be applied on sod in the orchard, fall is the time, it is said. Fall-applied nitrogen will sink below grass roots by spring and be picked up by the apple roots with a minimum amount of waste.

Each tree should get 6 pounds of nitrate of soda, 5 of ammonium sulfate, or 3 of ammonium nitrate, with something added for orchards with heavy sod or trees that are not growing rapidly enough, scientists say.

Future Farmers to Meet

The 25th annual state high-school Vocational Agriculture judging and farm mechanics contests will be held this year on April 26 and 27, according to L. F. Payne, Kansas State College, chairman of the judging committee.

Along with the contests, to be held on the Kansas State College campus, Manhattan, the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America will hold its 20th annual state convention.

The 2 events will bring to Manhattan more than 1,000 high-school boys who are studying Vocational Agriculture in Kansas. These boys are all members of the Future Farmers of America, and will be accompanied by their advisers and coaches.

Judging activities will be confined to poultry, crops, dairy and animal husbandry. Farm mechanics contests are classified as sharpening tools, farm power, soil conservation, concrete, welding (arc and acetylene), farm machinery and farm carpentry.

Meet at Wichita

The 1948 annual meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club will be held at Wichita sometime in May. That announcement has been made by George Galloway, president. The date has been set tentatively for the latter part of the month. Early this month members of the convention committee, along with several members of the board of directors, will meet with the Wichita chamber of commerce aviation department to make more complete arrangements.

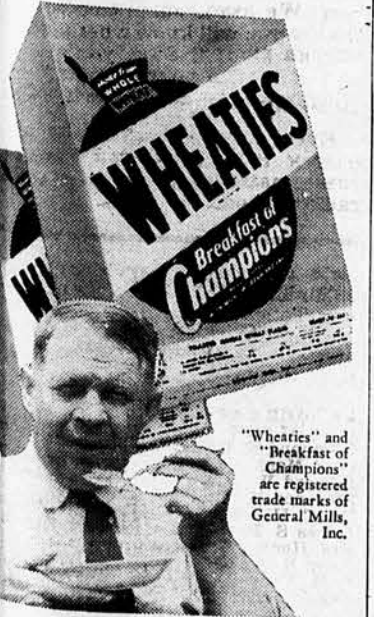
Members of the convention committee are Otis Hensley, Glasco; Virginia Lupfer, Larned; Ailiff Neel, Windom. Others expected to attend the meeting will be Mr. Galloway, William Janssen, McPherson, publicity director; Charles Howes and Ed Rupp, both with Kansas Farmer, at Topeka.

and champion! Walter Hoewischer of Urbana, Ohio, won the grand champion for Belgian Stallions at the 6 International Livestock Show. He won championships at the Ohio and Indiana State Fairs on his handsome 6-year-old, Jay's Successor.

Walter Hoewischer saw that father and son both had good eating qualities at his grocer's. Tried 'em, and liked their second helping flavor. Been eating 'em ever since.

"Good nourishment in Wheaties," says Mr. Hoewischer. Flakes of 100% whole wheat. Including vitamins, minerals, food-energy. Had you ever had Wheaties today? "Breakfast of Champions"!

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From tight, hard-to-open **FLAX BOLLS**



to easy-shelling, easily shattered **BUCKWHEAT**



From wiry, fine-stemmed **LESPEDEZA**



to broad-headed, big-stalked **SUNFLOWERS**



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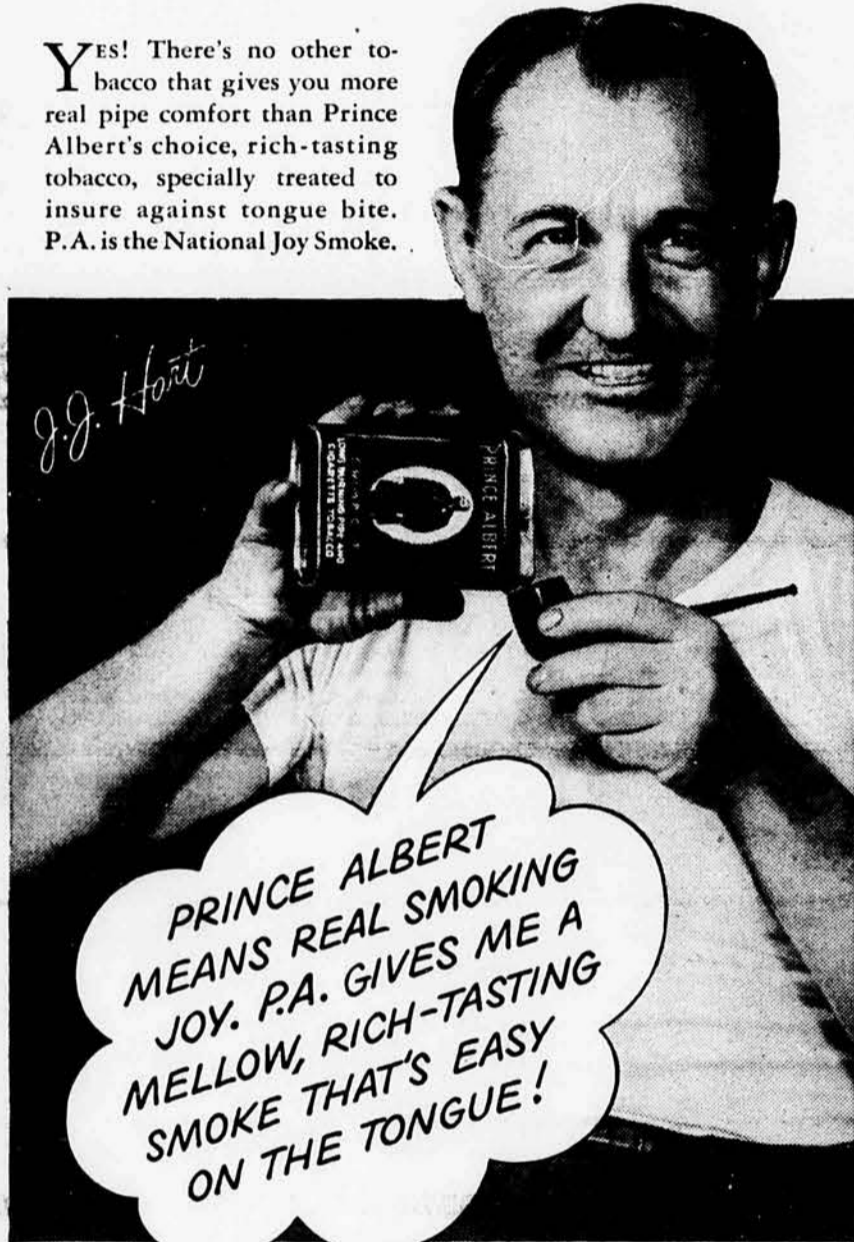
SCRAP IRON BADLY NEEDED!

Production of farm machinery is being curtailed by the dwindling amount of scrap from farms. Sell every pound you can find—now.

"It's easy to see why Prince Albert is called the comfort smoke!"

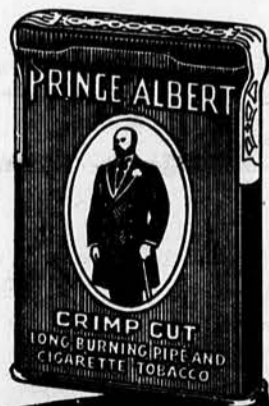
says PIPE SMOKER J. J. HART

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No Surplus Milk For Years, Says Richards

KANSAS dairymen contributed more money in 1947 for advertising and promotion of dairy products than the entire United States dairy industry raised for that purpose in 1938. Kansas dairymen were told this at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, January 14, at Topeka. The statement was made by Owen M. Richards, executive manager of the American Dairy Association, who said Kansas dairyman last year contributed \$27,000 to the promotion fund.

Pointing out changes taking place in the dairy industry, Mr. Richards stated that butter, which formerly took 46 per cent of the milk production, now takes only 22 per cent. Ice cream consumption has increased 100 per cent in the last 10 years and is just getting started, he said, while cheese and cream, once minor items, are becoming major items of consumption. Ice cream and cheese together now equal butter as dairy products, he said.

Mr. Richards paid tribute to the success of modern merchandising methods of selling dairy products thru use of dairy food departments, where dairy products are grouped and properly displayed. By selling ice cream thru food stores into the homes, consumption of ice cream in the United States will be one billion gallons a year by 1950, Mr. Richards said.

"No other farm industry has so bright a future as dairying," Mr. Richards stated. "Grain and other products now

scarce and high in price could become surplus following one good year. This is not true in dairying. The United States is increasing in population but we have 2 million fewer cows than at the war peak. It will take years to overcome this deficit." He urged farmers to think in terms of long-time profits and to start now to build or expand dairy herds to supply future markets.

"Even at today's high food prices, milk still is the cheapest food on the market," Mr. Richards continued. "A quart of milk is 2 pounds of food and what else can you buy at the price milk is selling?"

Professor W. H. Martin, Kansas State College, was re-elected president of the association. T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, was re-elected vice-president and H. E. Dodge, Topeka, secretary-treasurer. Directors include W. V. Haskell, Topeka; Nick Fennema, Winfield; J. C. Page, Coffeyville; J. J. Lyons, Salina; D. W. Roepke, Linn; and M. G. Swartz, Junction City.

Resolutions passed by the association favored further study and work on artificial insemination; support and encouragement of quality programs, and support of 4-H and Vocational Agriculture activities. They put the association on record against price controls and rationing of dairy products. Also called attention to the fact that low salaries of Kansas State College extension specialists are resulting in the loss of too many specialists from the staff.

What Will Save Butter Industry

MEMBERS attending the Kansas Butter Institute in Topeka, January 12, were told that future uniformity of their product will save the butter industry. Ray Alberts, of the American Butter Institute, Chicago, added: "We already have a flavor no one can duplicate, but we need the uniformity of top-quality butter."

Efforts of lobbies both in Congress and in state legislatures threaten the butter industry, Mr. Alberts said. Owen M. Richards, of the American Dairy Association, Chicago, warned members against 7 bills now pending in Congress against future butter markets.

Butter manufacturers were told by George Montgomery, head of the economics department, Kansas State College, that butter prices will remain high as long as consumers are making enough income to buy the food products they want.

How the many small dairy herds in Kansas can be improved thru artificial insemination at a saving to herd owners, was related by J. W. Linn, Kansas State College extension specialist in dairy husbandry.

C. E. Dunlap, of Steffen Dairy Foods Company, Arkansas City, was elected president of the institute. Edward Johnston, of the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery, Sabetha, was chosen vice-president, and Prof. W. H. Martin, Kansas State College, executive secretary and treasurer.

Directors to serve with the 1948 officers are: G. C. Freeby, Neosho Valley Co-op Creamery; Nick Fennema, Fennema Produce, Winfield; E. Edquist, Concordia Creamery; and H. G. Hall, Swift & Company, Wichita.

Resolutions adopted by the group included a protest against any kind of butter rationing.

County Fairs Can Help

CARNIVAL companies making the fair circuits in Kansas this year will be the best and highest quality in history," said Maurice Jencks, manager of the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, following the annual meeting in Topeka, January 13-14, of the Kansas Fairs Association.

"With world need for food a major problem, county fairs have the responsibility of helping to glorify life on the farm," delegates were told by Owen M. Richards, executive manager of the American Dairy Association, Chicago. "In the future, they must help call a halt on the present trend of leaving the soil for the factories," he said.

"Kansas is one of the few states that has a definite program of helping county fairs in doing such good," Richards declared. "Too many fairs in other states stress only the entertainment side. Kansas stresses both the educational and entertainment sides of fairs with the net result that every community in Kansas is better off."

Progress being made by Governor Frank Carlson's 22-man road committee was outlined by Senator Riley W. MacGregor, Medicine Lodge, chairman of the committee. He told delegates some of the major problems of the Kansas road system and said, "We want to give the state a road system that Kansans are willing to pay for."

The 1949 legislature will be presented with a long-range road program, he said, that will affect every township in the state. "You people should become road-minded by finding out what is go-

ing on and what is needed in your own counties and township. Then when the road program is submitted to the legislature you will know whether it meets your needs. If it does, you should get back of it with your support."

Senator Paul R. Wunsch, of Kingman, discussed legislation regarding fairs and instructed delegates on how to get legislation needed for their home communities. There is need, he said, to clarify present statutes in regard to support of fairs where more than one fair exists within a county.

Maurice Fager, director of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, Topeka, told fair officials of expanding industrial and research opportunities in the state. Promotion of merchant displays and rental charges for such displays were discussed by Maurice Jencks, Topeka; Leonard Pike, Abilene; Harry Woods, Ottawa; Lawrence M. Smith, Coffeyville; and V. R. Vergades, Clay Center.

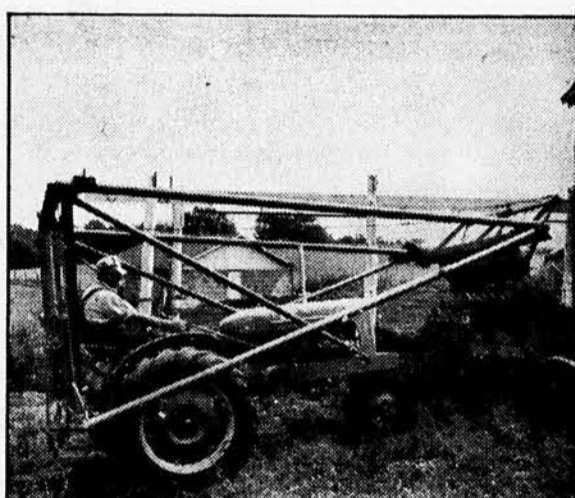
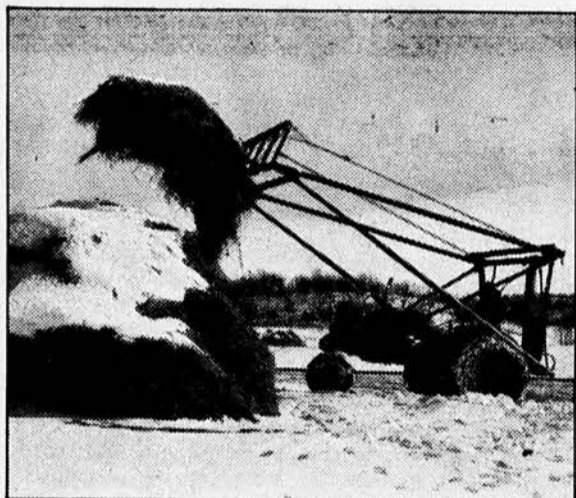
Mary Ellen Border, assistant state 4-H Club leader, discussed better home economic displays, while John C. Sauerwein, Salina; H. W. Clutter, Garden City; Joe Berkley, Dodge City; and Ray Marshall, Stockton; discussed means of improving 4-H Club departments.

G. B. Woddell, Winfield, official of the Cowley County Fair, was elected president to succeed Louis A. Baker, Hardtner. Dr. L. V. Partridge, Coffeyville, was elected vice-president, while Ray Sawhill, Glasco, was renamed secretary-treasurer for the 10th consecutive year.



"My Farmhand is the No. 2 Time-and-Work saver on my farm!"

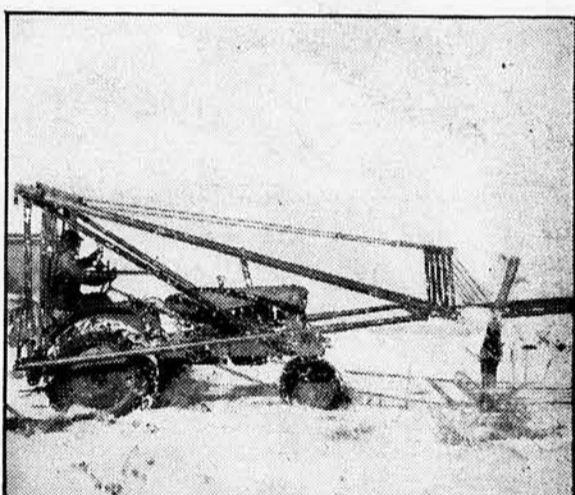
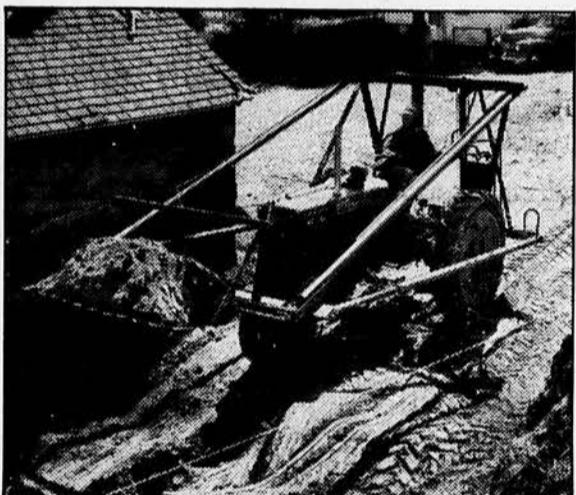
Next to my tractor, my FARMHAND Hydraulic Loader saves me more labor and cash—performs more tough jobs all year around—makes ALL farm work easier—than any other implement including other loaders I've ever seen or owned.



MY FARMHAND LOADER saves me up to \$3.50 a ton in haying. Fitted easily on my tractor, it sweeps up windrows from the field at 15 m.p.h. . . lifts 1/2 ton of hay, baled or loose, in 1/2 minute . . . builds BIG stacks with its 21 foot reach. Saves 5 men's work . . . and watch . . .

SEE HOW "WRIST ACTION" breaks that frozen stack? The forage fork bites through snow and ice, then "breaks" load loose by prying action before my FARMHAND lifts the load. That smooth hydraulic power is always under complete control . . . hoists up to 3,000 lbs.

LOADS SPREADER IN 3 MINUTES! That sturdy manure fork hoists 1,000 lbs. at a time with little strain on tractor or wheels—because all the weight is counterbalanced on that tough FARMHAND frame. Loads a spreader for only 5¢—gently, easily with no damage.



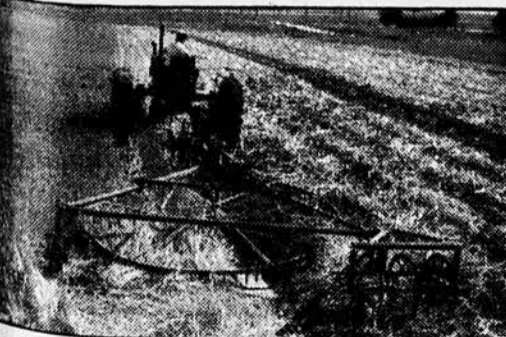
PLOWS AND SCOOPS SNOW! I can clear my yard, road and feed lots in minutes with my FARMHAND, plus Snow Scoop. And I've saved hours of back breaking work for myself and my neighbors. Here's one farm machine that earns its keep—all year around.

LOADS SAND AND GRAVEL. That big manure fork with sand and gravel plate is just one of the FARMHAND attachments that speed work, cut labor costs all over the farm. Add a hay basket, forage fork or a scoop—and you're set to do more than 50 hard farm jobs.

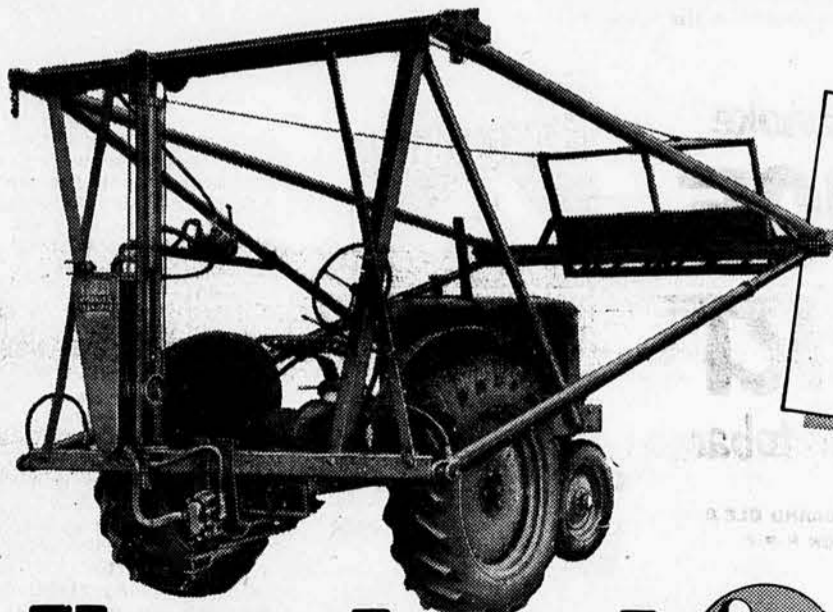
PULLS FENCE POSTS. Yes, and it carries wood . . . moves rocks . . . scoops silage . . . loads and stacks lumber . . . sets poles and pulls well rods . . . moves machinery and freight. See it at your FARMHAND dealer . . . or drop us a line for descriptive booklet.

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Stop erosion, rebuild soil, speed planting with this amazing money-making machine!



It's the famous FARMHAND Prairie Mulcher. Big rotary rake spreads loose straw, stubble and vegetation from unplowed land onto freshly plowed soil. Mulch binds soil in place . . . eliminates plow plugging and necessity for straw burning . . . checks weeds and erosion . . . increases crops. The only machine in the world that does all these vital jobs. Ask your FARMHAND Dealer. Or write us for free booklet.



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Farmhand



HYDRAULIC LOADER

designed by a farmer, built for farmers by SUPERIOR SEPARATOR COMPANY, HOPKINS, MINNESOTA • Farm Machinery Specialists



Left: These heifer calves on the Hall & Starr farm, Brown county, are being deferred fed. Sufficient summer pasture, used in rotation, is available.

Deferred Feeding

By Dick Mann

... Looks Good to Brown County

A SIGNIFICANT change in livestock production is taking place in Brown county. As recently as 13 years ago, according to a local livestock producer, there was no deferred feeding of beef cattle in the county. This year Brown county farmers have between 7,000 and 8,000 head of cattle on deferred-feeding programs, and the demand for cattle far exceeds the supply.

"I have been turning down orders for hundreds of cattle recently simply because I can't find a supply," reports Marshall Hall, of Hiawatha, who has been the contracting agent for from 4,000 to 5,000 of the cattle now being fed. In one day a few weeks ago Mr. Hall had orders for 600 head but was unable to fill them.

Why is there such a strong trend in Brown county toward deferred feeding? When we heard about the number of cattle on deferred feeding there we were greatly surprised. It had not occurred to us that the area was adapted to that program. We had thought of Brown county primarily as a corn-producing county, and as being especially well adapted to hogs, dairy, and full feeding of cattle.

In fact, we thought the one big item necessary to a strong deferred-feeding program was available pasture. And we wondered how Brown county farmers could overcome this lack. To find out the answer, and to learn why farmers in that area were turning to deferred feeding, we toured the county to call on representatives of the various types of deferred programs.

We found out in a hurry that the trend toward deferred feeding is not limited to the old-timers. The 4-H Club members are making the same change. Some 15 to 20 4-H Club members last fall started deferred-feeding programs, and will enter

shows in either St. Joseph or Kansas City with this type of beef project.

One of these young men is Robert Davis, of the Mount Zion 4-H Club. During 1946, Robert had a baby-beef project. Last fall he purchased 5 steers weighing an average of 450 pounds and will use them as his project. His project will be climaxed when the steers are shown at the St. Joseph Economy Beef Production Contest.

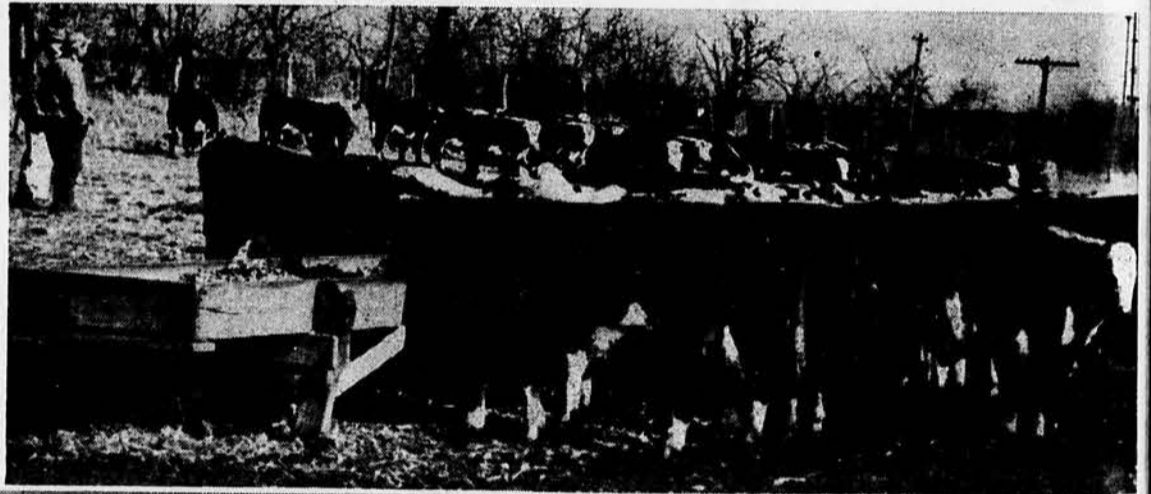
Bob's calves were purchased on the Kansas City market. He is wintering them on 2½ pounds of ground ear corn and ground oats daily and all the clover hay they will eat. For pasture he will use bluegrass and a brome and alfalfa mixture. "I believe deferred feeding offers more economical production with less work," says Bob.

Another Mount Zion 4-H Club member with a

deferred project is Robert Schilling. Like Bob Davis, it is his first experience with deferred feeding as he has had baby-beef projects before. He purchased 5 heifers from near Highland. They weighed 470 pounds average when purchased so his wintering program is slightly different. He is feeding all the clover and alfalfa hay they will eat and giving them one pound daily of cotton screenings. They are running on wheat and native pasture. These calves also will go to the St. Joseph show.

As it was explained to us, calves used in these 4-H projects must be fed separately from all other cattle on the farm but, if properly marked, can run with other cattle while on pasture.

This is the third year of deferred feeding for Bill Oltjen, an old-timer at [Continued on Page 30]



Above: Note uniformity of these steers being deferred fed by the Schumann brothers, John and George, Brown county. These men are changing from a cow herd to deferred feeding.



Below: Yearling heifers on the Hall & Starr farm, also are being deferred fed. Heifers are being used to catch an early fall market.

Above: These cattle on the Bill Oltjen farm, Brown county, now are in the third phase of deferred feeding. They were put on grain last October 5, after having been wintered on roughage and grazed in the Bluestem area.



Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

CONGRESS right now is being deluged with propaganda and pressure from the Truman administration, and from certain consumer groups, to authorize the President to reimpose price controls, ration controls, and (from the White House only, and only half-heartedly) wage controls.

Senator Flanders, of Vermont, has introduced a bill providing the machinery for rationing meat only. The bill would authorize the President to ration meat only "in response to a strong public demand," Senator Flanders says. But a President who wanted to impose meat rationing would easily persuade there was a strong public demand. As a further protection Senator Flanders would give Congress a "veto power" thru rejecting the Executive directive rationing meat within 60 days the directive was issued. That veto power, in actual practice, amounts to nothing.

I am opposed to the return of price and ration controls. I might add that I am opposed, also, to Government fixing wages.

I am opposed to picking out meat for rationing. Advocates of meat rationing assert that if meat were rationed, the well-to-do families would have to cut down their meat buying to such an extent that meat would pile up in storage and in retail shops in such huge quantities that prices would be forced down, and then the low-income groups could afford to eat meats. Price fixing by the back door.

Opposition to meat rationing by itself is so strong from those who want full Government control over prices thru rationing, as well as from those of us who are opposed to both price and ration controls, that I do not believe the Flanders bill has a chance of being enacted. I know it should not be enacted into law.

If meat were rationed, then all meat substitutes would have to be rationed. And all the things that go into meat production, including feed, would have to be rationed. Also, price controls would then have to be placed on meat and meat substitutes and all the things going in to their making, in the attempt to make it work.

There is no question that black markets would flourish to a greater extent than even during the closing days—and the period following—of the war. It just would not work, even if it were desirable to have it work. If it did work to the extent of pushing prices down below production costs, then the country would see a real meat shortage.

Now I want to say a few words about rationing, away and beyond the proposal to ration just meats.

The power to ration is too dangerous a power to give Government except in a most serious emergency.

The power to ration meat is the power to rule. I note that as smart (tho ruthless) a ruler as Mr. Joseph Stalin, of Soviet Russia, knows this. Congresswoman St. George, of New York, put the following statement, credited to Mr. Stalin, in the Congressional Record, and I believe every American should read it, and get its full meaning:

"Ration books in the hands of the proletarian states are the most powerful means of control . . . power unprecedented in history, a means of compulsion stronger than the law of the convent or the guillotine."

How does the ration book give the Government such tremendous control over the individual? Not hard to figure. The head of the family who must depend upon some Government official or agency to get the necessities of life for his family and himself, is in the power of that Government. And he knows it. His wife knows it. His children learn it as one of the facts of life.

The ration card is the enemy of individual liberty and of individual initiative. Why should John Doe work to produce more, and try to save more, than Richard Roe if a Government ration card says both shall get the same (low) reward?

The ration card and the price ceiling are the enemies of a high standard of living. In the end they will ration poverty, not promote plenty.

The people of any nation that adopts such programs down the road will find themselves in the unhappy plight of Esau who traded his birthright for a mess of pottage.

Sound Thinking

CONGRATULATE the official delegates to the 77th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, held in Topeka, January 14 to 16. Representing more than 100,000 Kansas farmers and stockmen, they presented—in their resolutions—the careful thinking of Kansas agriculture on many important problems of today. Important not only to Kansas farmers, but to all citizens of the state and of the United States. Important, because whatever affects agriculture, in turn directly affects every other business and industry in this country.

I read in these resolutions something I knew would be there. Complete understanding of this country's position of leadership. Delegates "reiterate our desire that this nation exert every possible effect and influence to help establish genuine agreement, understanding and confidence among the nations of the world." And these are not mere words. As represented at this important meeting of the year, Kansas farmers back up their statement with action: "We pledge our co-operation in the program of conserving feed and food as one means of saving lives of people in other lands." I want to say right here that such an attitude, backed by action, is making farmers more responsible for bringing world peace than any other group.

This unselfishness fits itself to the American scene as well as to the world scene. Farmers never have, and are not now, asking special privilege for themselves. I hope other groups in this great Nation will emulate their policy. Here it is in plain words from the resolutions:

"Our chief concern in regard to agricultural prices is not that of endeavoring to maintain prices at present extreme levels, but rather that of initiating practices and legislation which will stabilize the farm price situation on a par with other industries. We feel the aim should be to insure farm incomes adequate for a reasonably good standard of living on American farms, and adequate, also, to allow farmers to take whatever measures are necessary for the conservation of our soil, the basis of all life, wealth and civilization."

Farm prices should be—must be—on a par with prices of things farmers buy. Farm income must be supported so it will not be the first to drop and the one to drop most; it must not be allowed to take a nosedive, because as surely as that happens this country will be plunged into even worse confusion than we have known before.

Parity farm prices, that is prices on a par with all other prices, regardless of the level, will have a tremendously important part in keeping this coun-

try on an even keel. Let no one doubt that statement. I shall keep this fact before Congress, and call it to the attention of the public at every opportunity. Other groups will do well to hear this sane price philosophy from more than 100,000 Kansas farmers. It is good, sound sense.

You will recall that I have stated on many occasions, here in Congress and in Kansas Farmer, that farmers are not being overpaid for their products. Delegates to the Board of Agriculture convention have gone into this point at some length. In their cost-of-food resolution they "respectfully call attention to the fact that, altho living costs are extremely high, the American farmer is giving full value for the portion of the consumer's dollar he receives. . . . Latest figures on consumer expenditures for food indicate that the percentage of national income spent by consumers for food is no greater than in the prewar period of 1935 to 1939."

But here is the point I want the entire public to realize. "For this same percentage of national income, consumers are actually obtaining and eating more and better food. Meat consumption is 24 per cent higher than in the prewar years of 1935-39; consumers are eating 27 per cent more eggs, 31 per cent more chicken, 58 per cent more turkey, 31 per cent more cheese, 19 per cent more fluid milk and cream, 38 per cent more canned fruits, and 50 per cent more canned vegetables." That is a record matched by few other industries. I agree with more than 100,000 Kansas farmers and stockmen that this proves American agriculture has increased its efficiency and service to the Nation, even under inflationary economic conditions.

In calling for Congress to provide for carrying adequate reserves (of agricultural supplies) to level off production cycles which vary with weather conditions, our resolutions committee is on solid ground. They believe that "35 per cent of one year's normal production of each basic crop is considered adequate." The point is to protect the welfare and health of every American citizen by insuring an abundance of food, without this carryover, or alleged surplus, demoralizing farm prices. Farmers should not be penalized in low market prices for trying to keep this country well fed, and free from the danger of famine.

These well-thought-out resolutions also call for expansion of agricultural markets. They point to rural electrification as one of the richest blessings ever to come to farm people. They recognize the importance of soil conservation and "encourage farmers and landowners of Kansas to give serious thought to the program of Balanced Farming advanced by Kansas State College for a better agriculture." Of course, Kansas farmers all are in favor of continued research that will aid agriculture.

And I like the fine, independent spirit of my Kansas farm friends, expressed this way in their resolutions: "We see considerable merit in social security. But we feel that security for farmers can best be provided by parity prices in a long-range program that will assure the American farmer his just share of the national income."

I sincerely congratulate this great Kansas agricultural convention on its sound thinking.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

"Still Operating Under Wartime Urgency"

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Last week Allan W. Kline, the new president of the American Farm Bureau, told the members of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that farmers and consumers have received fundamental benefits thru the numerous basic agricultural laws which have been enacted.

"We realize the necessity for revising this legislation to meet changing

conditions. We do not believe, however, that an entirely new and revolutionary farm program should be written, but rather that we should confine our efforts to refining and improving the present program.

"We believe the revision of this basic legislation should be deferred for the present in order that postwar con-

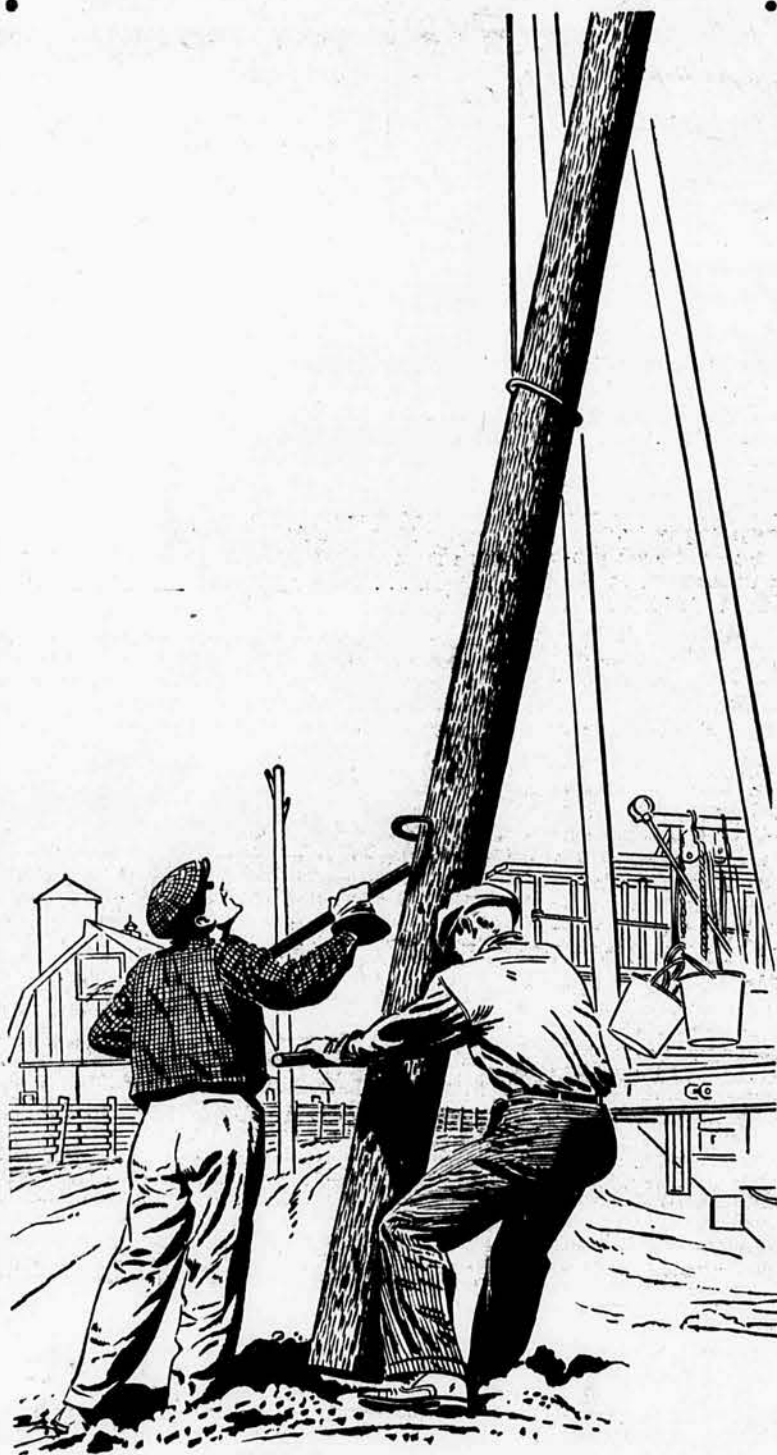
ditions in which the legislation will have to operate will be more clearly appraised, and additional consideration given to needed changes.

"Agriculture's reconversion period is still ahead. We in agriculture are still operating under wartime urgency. We recommend that the Steagall Act and the Bankhead Commodity Loan Act, which were enacted to assure

consumers of adequate supplies of food and fiber, and to protect farmers during the reconversion period, be extended for an additional year."

The two wartime acts referred to provide Government price supports for some 18 major farm commodities, at not less than 90 per cent of parity (cotton, 92½ per cent) for 2 calendar years after the cessation of hostilities as proclaimed by the President. President Truman issued the "cessation" (Continued on Page 36)

The Cover Story



A thousand poles a day on rural telephone lines

During the last four months of 1947 our rural construction program reached a new high. We were setting over 1,000 poles a day! We were stringing 350 miles of wire a day and installing more than 300 telephones. We installed 50,000 telephones in rural areas in 1947 — an all-time high!

This year — 1948 — our large-scale rural construction program will continue to bring rural service to those waiting. Our goal is to eventually make service available to every farmer in the 700 exchanges we serve.

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GOVERNOR Frank Carlson and several hundred agricultural leaders of Kansas paid tribute to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at the Board's annual banquet January 14, in Topeka.

In addition to many personal tributes to Mr. Mohler by those present, Perry H. Lambert, of Hiawatha, presented the state with a portrait of Secretary Mohler. Contributions for the portrait came from hundreds of Mr. Mohler's friends over the state and nation during a drive conducted by Mr. Lambert and a special portrait committee, of which he was chairman. The portrait was painted by Othmar Hoffler, well-known Chicago artist. Acceptance of the portrait in behalf of the state was made by Governor Carlson.

Mr. Mohler has been associated with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture since 1892, and has served as secretary since 1914.

Most eloquent tribute to the influence Mr. Mohler has had in helping build the agricultural industry of Kansas to the present peak, said Mr. Lambert, is the record of the board itself. When Mr. Mohler became secretary, there were only 7 laws designed to aid Kansas farmers, with 5 employees administering them on a budget of \$15,420. Now, the board has about 80 employees administering more than 30 agricultural laws and a budget of about \$975,340.

Born April 7, 1875, on a farm in Osborne county, Mr. Mohler took his early schooling in a one-room district school. He received an LL.D. degree from Washburn College, Topeka, in 1914. Since then he has received a Doctor of Agriculture degree from Kansas State College, and has been elected honorary member of Gamma Sigma Delta and Block and Bridle Club, both farm organizations at Kansas State College.

In the strictly agricultural field Mr. Mohler has served with many organizations, and helped form many of the far-reaching policies that have been such a great asset to Kansas agricultural growth. Among these were the Kansas Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, on which he has served since its inception; chairman of the state committee on Wheat Varieties in Kansas; chairman of the State Safety Council as well as the Farm Committee of the National Safety Council; Board of State Fair Managers and National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agri-



This is a photograph of the J. C. Mohler portrait appearing on the cover of this issue of Kansas Farmer.

culture. He served as president of the latter group.

There are many other groups he has worked closely with, such as serving in the field of rural youth leadership, emphasizing the value of 4-H and F. F. A. programs to the future of our nation.

In commenting on the honor paid him for 56 years of service to agriculture, Secretary Mohler said: "I think this portrait is a little premature. I feel like I was just getting settled in the job." Members of the board evidently concurred by re-electing him secretary for 1948.

The Cover Picture

This week's Kansas Farmer cover shows J. C. Mohler, center, being congratulated by Governor Frank Carlson while Perry H. Lambert, chairman of the portrait committee, looks on. The picture was taken by Ed Schrock, an employee of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, immediately after the presentation ceremony.

Cloud County Holds the Soil

MEMBERS of the Cloud County Bankers Association soil-conservation committee recently viewed Cloud farms that won in the association's annual soil-conservation contest.

"These bankers found the tour an interesting experience," states Wilton B. Thomas, Cloud county agent.

Most of 12 farms nominated for awards were visited by the committee members. They wanted to see firsthand, what steps are being taken successfully to protect the land from erosion and to keep it productive.

Nearly every farm visited had brome-alfalfa sod waterways to handle the runoff water. The steepest slope observed was on the farm of Dave Olson, where a brome-alfalfa strip was bringing terrace runoff water down an 8 per cent slope without erosion. A few small ditches started before the sod was fully established had been sand-bagged, and now are fully sodded over.

One farm visited was that of George Fredrickson, chairman of the board of supervisors of the Cloud County Soil Conservation district. Mr. Fredrickson told the bankers, "Livestock farming and soil conservation go hand in hand in most cases." Much of his land is bottom land. He demonstrated that sweet clover is a good crop on good land as well as poor land. He did this by showing them a field that had been seeded to oats and sweet clover early last March.

Mr. Fredrickson mowed his clover just before the oats were ripe, used a pickup on his field cutter, and put the chopped hay in his barn. Later, he mowed another heavy crop of clover and handled it the same way. He is feeding this hay and some ensilage to a string of choice Angus steer calves on the deferred system of feeding, and grazes them on the sweet-clover pas-

ture, which is the third crop produced in one year on one seeding.

Sweet clover will be followed by corn next May after the clover is plowed under. Mr. Fredrickson has 35 acres of brome-sweet clover pasture seeded on the steepest rolling land.

A total of 151 farms in Cloud county applied for assistance in soil-conservation work between July, 1946, and December 31, 1947, reports Mr. Thomas, who adds that this is an encouraging start.

Bankers attending the soil-conservation tour were: J. C. Peck and Gordon Huggert, both of Concordia; Jean Noel, Glasco, and J. B. Ayres, Miltonvale. Members of the selection committee also making the tour were: George Fredrickson, chairman of the Soil Conservation District Board; Glenn Chartier, chairman, Cloud County ACA; Clarence Hudsonpillar, vice-president, Cloud County Farm Bureau; C. W. Naylor, soil conservationist, and Wilton B. Thomas, county agent.

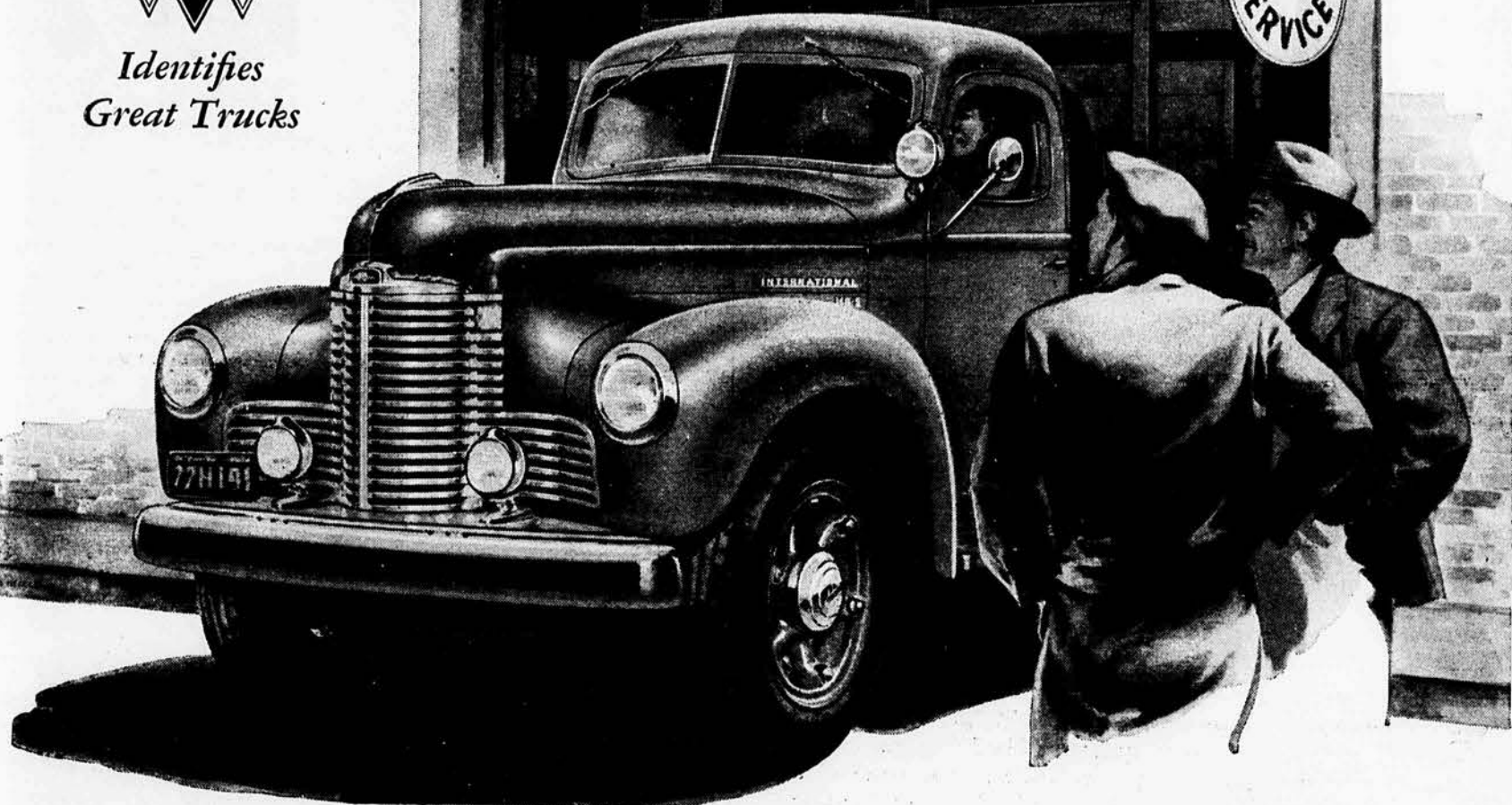
Termite Control

A 38-page U. S. D. A. bulletin, with 46 illustrations, suggests methods of preventing damage to buildings by termites, and their control; how to recognize subterranean termites; conditions that favor termite infestation, and many other related subjects. It is a bulletin that every home should have in the library. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin service will gladly order a copy or this bulletin upon request, and 10c which the U. S. D. A. charges.

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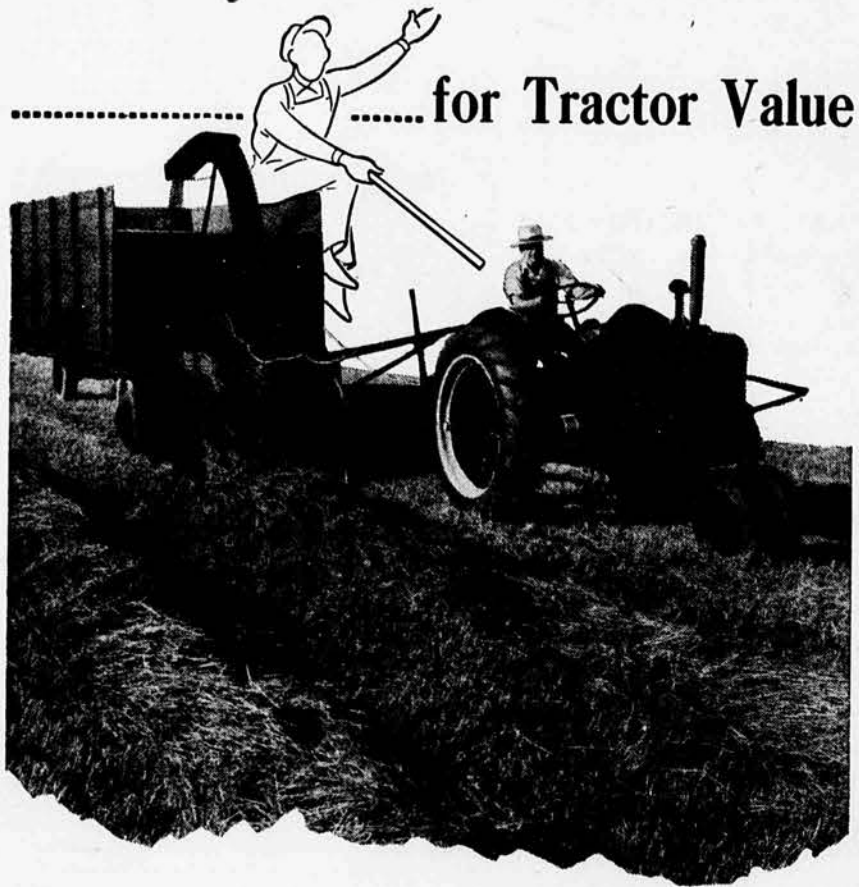
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CASE

Grass Silage Clinic Attracts Large Crowd

By ED RUPP



Steer calves on the Elmer Imthurn farm go for grass silage. Even tho a large number of farmers crowded towards the feed bunks to watch the steers eating, the beef calves were not frightened away. They stayed on to consume the load of brome-alfalfa silage placed in the bunks.

THERE is a tremendous amount of interest in grass or legume silage. That fact was apparent at the grass-silage clinic in mid-January at the Elmer Imthurn farm, Wabaunsee county. County Agent Howard C. Myers reported more than 400 in attendance represented 27 different counties in the state. In addition there were visitors from 2 other states.

Mr. Imthurn put up a combination of brome grass and alfalfa silage last year, storing it in a newly constructed trench silo. He made no particular provision for drainage and the walls of the silo were bare ground. The 450-ton trench was constructed at a cost of \$105.

After about 3 hours of wilting, the mixture of brome and alfalfa was field chopped and hauled to the trench with trucks. He used no preservative. As the chopped feed was dumped into the trench, it was packed down by the trucks running over it. After the silo was filled, a track-type tractor was run over the feed to make certain all air had been squeezed out. Then the silage was covered with a 4-inch layer of soil which prevented surface spoilage. Practically all feed put in the trench was saved.

Steers Like the Feed

And cattle go for grass silage in a big way. A truck load was put in the bunks just before the visitors assembled at the field. The steer calves Mr. Imthurn bought last fall in Oklahoma needed no invitation to the feed. They stayed on when the visitors arrived and demonstrated how well they liked grass silage.

It was a cold, blustery day. After the silage inspection was complete, the group assembled in the Paxico high-school auditorium to hear more about ensiling grass. James W. Linn, extension specialist at Kansas State College, discussed grass-silage production, silos and equipment. He based much of his discussion on experiences he has had in the East.

Grass silage is much more a major part of the feeding program in the

Eastern part of the United States, he pointed out, but it is handled on a small scale. The problem in Kansas is to do a good job of ensiling grass under conditions of large-scale production and variable weather.

Either trench or upright silos can be used successfully, Mr. Linn pointed out. Upright silos must be built solidly, usually with extra reinforcement because of added pressure exerted by grass silage. But he emphasized that packing feed tightly, removing excess air, regardless of the storage space is important for satisfactory preservation.

Best results are obtained, he said, by tramping the top one third in an upright silo. Even then he suggested the ensilage should be tramped daily after filling is completed until the ensilage has settled. These daily trappings should be continued for 6 or 7 days. It helps remove air from the feed and cuts down spoilage loss.

Wilt It Just Enough

"How do I know when feed has been wilted sufficiently?" That is one big question farmers ask. Mr. Linn pointed out it is just as difficult to tell in so many words how much to wilt grass for ensilage as it is to tell how dry hay should be for baling. Experience has shown, however, that hay is too wet if it can be squeezed into a tight ball and tends to remain firm. If, after squeezing, it tends to fly apart it is too dry. The grass should be in such condition that it will "grow" rather slowly after compressing like a sponge.

Mr. Linn suggested farmers trying grass silage the first time should start with small amounts until they learn for themselves how much to wilt the feed. Then he pointed out that combinations like brome and alfalfa are easier to keep than silage made from alfalfa alone.

Discussing grass silage in livestock rations, Dr. Charles Fountaine, with the dairy department at Kansas State College, said it should be used as a supplement to hay rather than a substitute. He pointed out that grass silage



Brome grass and alfalfa were ensiled in a trench last year on the Elmer Imthurn farm, Wabaunsee county. There was no spoilage because the feed had been packed thoroly. This picture, taken the day of the silage clinic, shows a large number of the visitors went down into the trench for a first-hand view of the feed.

is a succulent feed. It is more nearly like the fresh crop than like hay. For that reason it well can be used as a supplement for summer pasture, too.

To help feeders plan their rations, Doctor Fountaine compared alfalfa silage with freshly cut alfalfa and alfalfa hay. Freshly cut alfalfa consists of 15 to 25 per cent dry matter, 4 per cent protein, total nutrients 17 per cent. Alfalfa silage: 35 to 40 per cent dry matter, 3.5 to 4 per cent protein, 18 per cent total nutrients. Alfalfa hay: 39 per cent dry matter, 10.5 to 11 per cent protein, 49 per cent total nutrients. From those figures he pointed out that 3 pounds of alfalfa silage should be fed to replace one pound of alfalfa hay. This is due entirely to the greater moisture content in silage.

Those figures should not be confused with the percentages of protein, dry matter and carotene saved from the original crop. According to U. S. D. A. experiments, 86 per cent of the protein in a crop can be saved by making alfalfa into silage. That compares with 38 per cent when making it into hay. Of the available dry matter from the field, alfalfa silage will save 92.5 per cent of the original crop where only 81 per cent is saved by making it into hay.

Puts Vitamin A in Milk

But the biggest saving of all is in the preservation of carotene. Again according to U. S. D. A., ensiling alfalfa preserves 54 per cent of the carotene where only 5 per cent is saved thru hay. Carotene is what the dairy cow needs to put vitamin A in the milk.

In all these experiments alfalfa hay was put up in ideal condition. With only a slight rain on hay while curing, the quality is reduced considerably. There lies one of the important points in favor of grass silage. It takes the weatherman out of hay making. Last spring much hay was lost because of unfavorable weather conditions. The recommendation is to plan the first crop for the silo, later crops for hay.

In some instances farmers have planned the first crop for hay, encountered rainy conditions, then put the crop in the silo. It does help save at least part of the crop, but by this time the quality has been reduced. That is why specialists point out the safest way is to plan to silo the first crop.

In the last few years many farmers in the state have learned for themselves how to make grass silage successfully. But even these men would like to have a check on their methods. Some depend on the wilt method exclusively. Others on molasses or chopped grain as preservatives. Still others are using a lactic-acid preservative. They would like to see competitive tests run on these various methods. They want tested information.

A definite place has been found for grass silage in the dairy program. It can be used to supplement summer pastures. When pastures wilt during August heat, grass silage helps keep milk production high. The silo can be filled again in fall with corn or sorgho, which gives farmers an opportunity to double-crop their silos.

In the same way grass silage fed to dairy herds in winter gives the dairyman an opportunity to keep his herd in high production on feed that compares well with green pasture. Because, as Doctor Fountaine pointed out, grass silage is a succulent crop. It is very nearly like the fresh feed.

Want Tests on Beef

But what about beef? Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the animal-husbandry department, Kansas State College, discussed hay-pasture economy at the silage clinic. He pointed out how freshly cut bluestem hay can be utilized in the deferred-feeding program. After the meeting, he said very little has been done so far in an experimental way on determining the best use of grass silage in beef feeding.

That is another place where farmers would like the benefits of competitive tests. They want to know how they can best use grass silage for beef.

There are beef feeders who are depending on grass silage as their major feed in wintering cattle. Neil McCallum, Chase county beef feeder, along with several other farmers, reported on their experiences with grass silage. After the meeting Mr. McCallum pointed out that cattle are brought thru spring and summer on green pasture with little additional feed. If grass silage is like the fresh crop, why not feed just grass silage thru winter?

Those are a few of the questions farmers are asking about grass silage.

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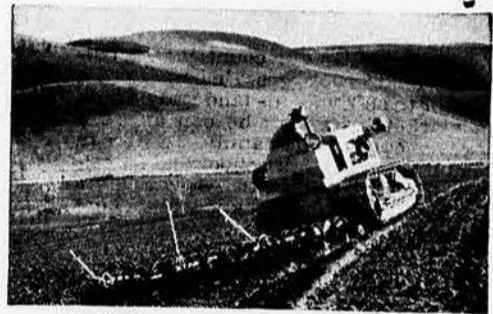
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America In the Valley of Decision

By DR. GEORGE S. BENSON

This speech, made by Dr. George S. Benson, president of Harding College, Searcy, Ark., has received such favorable comment, I want to pass it along to Kansas Farmer readers. He talked at the annual convention of the Farm Equipment Institute, in Chicago.

Doctor Benson spent 11 years abroad—1925 to 1936—under 20 different flags. That experience "sold" him on the American way of life.

After you read this article I would like to know what you think of it.—Raymond H. Gilkeson.



—Shelburne Studios, New York

Dr. George S. Benson

I FEEL a bit humble in appearing before this group (The farm equipment manufacturers) because of the tremendous contribution you have made to agriculture. I was born and reared on a farm in Western Oklahoma. I used to hear my grandfather talk about cradling wheat. He thought he was a good cradler because he could cradle 5 acres a day. My father, however, didn't have a cradle. Instead he had one of the early binders, with which he could cut 15 or 20 acres a day. Now I find my brother cutting 35 or 40 acres a day with a combine, harvesting and threshing with one operation.

This is only a fair indication of the progress that has been made in agriculture in 2 generations, chiefly by farm equipment people who were willing to spend a great deal of money on research, and who were willing to study farm operations and undertake to produce better and better equipment.

In China I found the average farm to be 2 and a fraction acres in size. But it took an entire family to till that much ground with their methods. Even European farms are still small. It is only in our own country that tillers of the soil can enjoy a good share of the luxuries of life and still out-produce the rest of the world. In fact, it is that production that permits them to enjoy those luxuries of life.

The farmer in our country may cultivate 100 to 500 acres. He can afford a tractor to cultivate his land and a truck to market his grain; he can afford a touring car for the family. . . He can send his son to high school and to college. Those are advantages that tillers of the soil never before knew anywhere in the world.

A Marvelous Job

As a boy born and reared on the farm, I feel much indebted to the producers of farm equipment for the marvelous job they have done. That same spirit won World War II when we produced more war materials during the last 2 years of that war than did all the rest of the world combined.

I believe that same spirit, represented in keen research, in a determination to provide for people what they need under a competitive enterprise system, will solve our problems today if it is permitted to do so. But America is in the valley of decision.

There are those who think private enterprise is a failure. You remember only a few months ago a former Vice-President recommended that we have our Government take over the coal industry, as a permanent measure. I believe that same former Vice-President would have recommended we next take over the railroad system as a Government operation. And I believe he would next have recommended the utilities, iron and steel, and gradually all other industries, and finally agriculture. When a former Vice-President would recommend this kind of procedure, it should be an indication of how many people he thought would support it, else it would have been imprudent to recommend it.

I am persuaded that there are a lot of people in this country who would support today the idea of a complete Government-managed economy in our country.

I spoke at a state university in a neighboring state last winter. At the close of my address, in which I had tried to feature the advantages of a private enterprise economy, a period was made available for questions. Students didn't get a chance to ask questions because 3 professors from the business department fired all of the questions. These professors were entirely critical of a private-owned economy and favorable to a Government-

owned economy. I found this shocking.

In a state neighboring that one, I spoke at another state university the same week. For 45 minutes I had questions fired at me that were coming as tho from a machine gun. In fact I had to keep quieting the student body to keep from having 5 or 6 of them speaking at once. All the questions were critical of a private enterprise economy and favorable to a Government-managed economy, except the last 2. Somebody in the back arose after 45 minutes and began as follows:

"I want to introduce my question with a comment. In Germany, it is my observation that it was labor leaders and educators who first supported Hitler and his movement. Is it your observation that the same is true in our country with regard to a government managed economy?"

I said, "Yes, that is my observation."

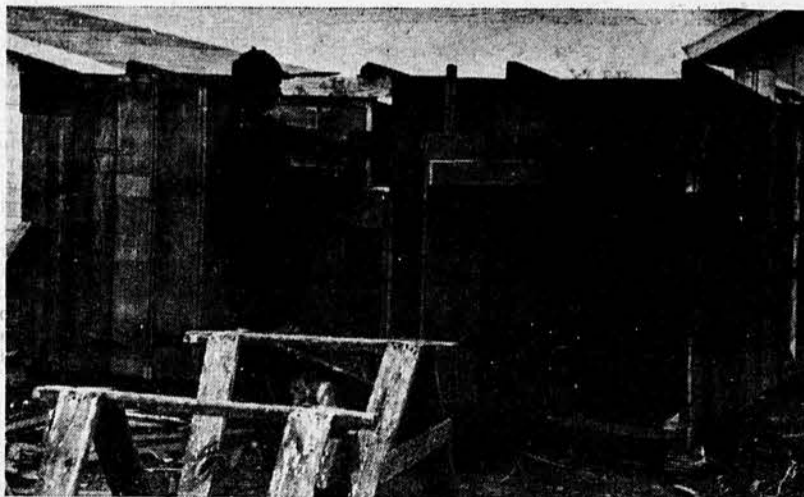
Not Quite as Far Along

In speaking to high-school students I find they are not quite as far along in this respect as college students. Often they are not actually aware just what the term private enterprise means; nor are they really aware of what a Government-managed economy actually is. They are unfriendly as a rule to private enterprise as they understand it. They are friendly to what they think a Government-managed economy is. This has led me to say that if we should travel in the next 20 years as far as we have in the last 20 years, we will have a Government-managed economy in America.

I believe, therefore, that we are today in the valley of decision. I believe we have not gone so far but what we could turn back, and still preserve the fundamentals of our American way of life.

At 8:30 this morning I was address-

Learning to Build



With material prices high, veterans are learning to build with old lumber. Dale North, White City, built a laying house from an old barn he purchased for \$100. Here he fits a window into a 2-compartment farrowing house. Used lumber was utilized for this project, too. Mr. North is participating in veterans on-farm training in his county.

ing a senior high school in Chicago. I attempted to explain just what it is that makes things tick in our country. I attempted to drive home the measure of our prosperity and then to show them how we are moving toward a Government-managed economy and what I think it would mean. I told the students that as young people this should mean more to them than even to me, and that I would like to see them dedicate their energies to the preservation of the freedom and liberty that has made America great.

We have a great task before us if we are to preserve this American way of life. As you know, Greece didn't keep her Democracy very long and Rome didn't keep her Republic. Yet Greece didn't intend to lose that democracy, nor did Rome intend to lose her republic. Rome adopted policies that gradually did destroy the foundation of that republic. They had gone so far before they realized the danger that it was impossible to turn back.

I agree 100 per cent that the majority of our people don't want a Government-planned economy. But I believe they are being sold on certain principles which, if finally carried only little farther than they have been carried now, will make it impossible for us to turn back.

That is the only way that the Communists were able to work in our country. Suppose 20 years ago those Communist agitators who came here on salaries from abroad, and said, "We want to make America a Communist nation. We want you to be Communists." Do you think they would have gotten on well? No. They were too smart to do it that way. Consequently they worked very cautiously, weaving their way into our institutions of higher learning, even into our theological seminaries, and started about to "debunk American history."

They meant to destroy the prestige of our forefathers who brought forth on this continent this new nation, dedicated to liberty and freedom.

Don't Believe in Profit

Next they set about to undermine the profit motive, telling our people that the profit motive was keeping wages low; that the profit motive was causing workers to be pushed to their maximum achievement; and that in order to obtain an equalized distribution of profits, we would have to have a Government-managed economy.

They insisted if we could just have Government employees operating our industries on salaries they wouldn't be concerned about profits; they wouldn't push the workers, but they would, of course, pay the maximum wages because they wouldn't be concerned about dividends.

Somehow our high-school pupils are sold on that kind of reasoning. It has also found its way into our textbooks, into our teacher training institutions, and even our theological seminaries.

A preacher, who is a good American citizen and who wouldn't be a Communist at all, picked up a little pamphlet that was written by a Communist, who didn't say he was a Communist. He read in that little pamphlet about sacred human rights and how human rights are superior to property rights. The preacher blinked his eyes and said,

St. Patrick's Party

March 17 is the date, if you are planning such a party. Our leaflet, "A Bit of O' Irish Fun," has some very interesting games, as well as suggestions for invitations, decorations and refreshments. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the leaflet. Price 3c.

"Well, why didn't I think of that before. I have got a text for next Sunday morning."

So he got up and preached about human rights and how they are superior to property rights. He was unaware that this theory is calculated to destroy respect for the legal property rights of every man who owns property. A property owner isn't supposed to have any right. That is supposed to lead people to believe that workers have rights that the businessman doesn't have at all.

This doctrine is paving the way for elimination of private ownership of property entirely and that is a fundamental principle of the Communist platform. As long as men have the right to own private property, they may use that property to start a business. But Communist agitators don't want any privately owned businesses, so get rid of private ownership of property. Here is a preacher who doesn't intend to do so at all but is preaching a fundamental plank in the Communist platform. . .

Can't Have Everything

I have a daughter who has finished high school and is entering college. Lois is always wanting something—another sweater or a different colored dress or a different pair of shoes. I think now it is a convertible that she wants. But, if Lois got all the things she wants, her daddy would soon be broke and she would be spoiled, so Lois doesn't get all of the things she wants. She may think that we don't have very much prosperity in America because there are so many things she wants that she doesn't get.

As a boy walking 3 miles to a country school and then having to go away from home for high school, and working my way thru high school and college, I didn't think I had many advantages. But after traveling under 20 flags, I returned to America with a greater appreciation for the American way of life.

I am glad I lived in a country where it was possible in a few hours each day to earn enough to go to school.

That is why one-sixteenth of the world's population sends more young people to high school and college than does all the rest of the world put together.

That is why this country's national income in 1939 equaled the total national income of the next highest 6 countries all put together.

That is why a man working in America in a manufacturing plant, in our coal mines or railroads, or teaching school, can buy with his wages two times as much in food, clothing, shelter, transportation and entertainment as he can buy in any country in Europe and 5 times as much as he can buy in Russia . . .

In talking to Chicago high-school students this morning I said, "How many of you are planning to go to Europe to get jobs when you are prepared for work? Not any of them are, but there are hundreds of thousands of students in Europe who would like to get to our country to hunt jobs." Yes, this is the most desirable place in the world in which to live.

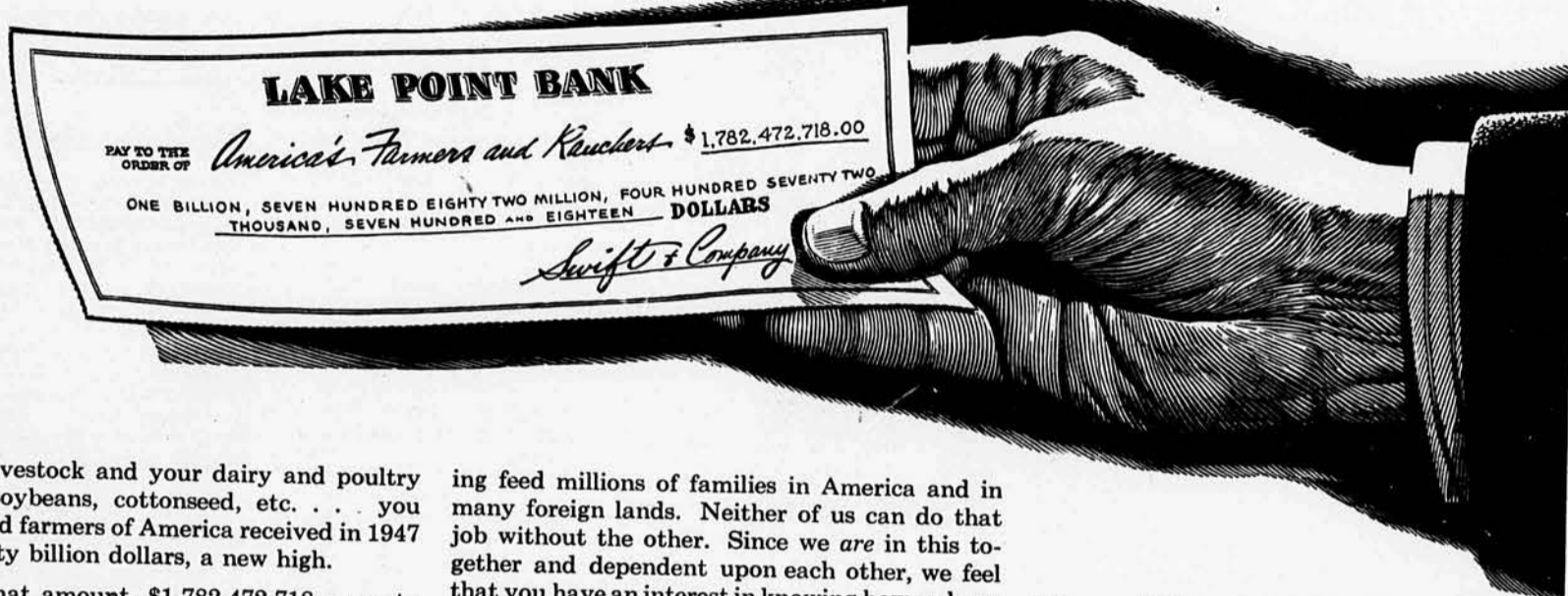
What is the real secret of that prosperity? It is our American way of life, not our natural resources, tho they are great.

Russia has great resources but it pays a fifth the wages that we pay. India and China have long been rich in natural resources but extremely poor in achievements, in production, and in their standard of living.

In our American way of life, under our freedoms and liberties, we draw on the resourcefulness of our entire population. Any man can dream his dream. We don't rely on a few to make all of the plans. Any man can dream. It may be a dream that planners would have rejected. I think they would have rejected Henry Ford's dream when he dreamed about a cheap automobile. Henry Ford and others were able

(Continued on Page 32)

Your share, \$1,782,472,718



For your livestock and your dairy and poultry products, soybeans, cottonseed, etc. . . you ranchers and farmers of America received in 1947 almost thirty billion dollars, a new high.

Out of that amount, \$1,782,472,718 came to you from Swift & Company in payment for the products you sold to us. Of every dollar that we took in from the sale of our products, we paid to you an average of 79.3¢ for your products.

Together we are doing a big, vital job of help-

ing feed millions of families in America and in many foreign lands. Neither of us can do that job without the other. Since we are in this together and dependent upon each other, we feel that you have an interest in knowing how we have handled our end of this "joint operation." This page is our way of telling you. It shows you how we handled, in 1947, our business of processing and marketing. It shows how much money we took in, where it went to, and what services we performed to earn our 1¢ profit per dollar of sales.

HOW SWIFT'S DOLLAR WAS DIVIDED.



79.3 Cents to Producers—Swift & Company, during 1947, returned to millions of producers of agricultural products an average of 79.3 cents out of each dollar received from sales. We provide a daily cash market for your livestock, dairy, poultry and other products.



9.7 Cents to Employees—In 1947, Swift's 73,000 employees earned \$217,072,169 in wages and salaries, or an average of 9.7 cents out of each dollar of Swift sales. It takes many skilled people to process livestock and other raw agricultural products into Swift's quality foods.



3.8 Cents for Supplies—Last year, out of each dollar of sales, Swift spent an average of 3.8 cents, or a total of \$86,005,885, on supplies of all kinds—mountains of salt and sugar; trainloads of boxes, barrels, other containers; miles of twine, tons of paper; fuel, electricity, etc.



1.8 Cents for Transportation—Swift's transportation bill was \$41,053,244 in 1947, or an average of 1.8 cents of each sales dollar. Approximately 2/3 of the livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River, 2/3 of the meat is eaten east of it. Swift service bridges this average 1,000-mile gap between America's producers and consumers.



1.3 Cents for Taxes—Our total tax bill in 1947 was \$25,915,888. This averaged 1.3 cents out of each dollar Swift received for the products it sold. In addition to federal taxes, Swift & Company paid taxes during 1947 in each of the 48 states, and in hundreds of municipalities where the company owns plants or other property.

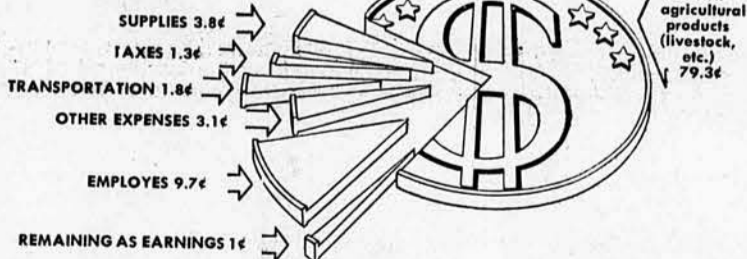


3.1 Cents for Other Expenses—Among other necessary business costs are depreciation, interest, employee benefits, sales promotion, rent, research, insurance, development of new products, advertising, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph, passenger travel, etc. These necessary expenses took an average of 3.1 cents of each sales dollar.



1 Cent as Earnings—The company's 1947 net earnings were \$22,334,977, after provision of \$12,000,000 for high cost additions to fixed assets. This represents an average of only 1 cent of each sales dollar. Swift & Company is owned by 64,000 stockholders, whose savings provide the money for capital, plants, equipment, tools and raw materials. Of the net earnings, the stockholders received \$12,436,612 in dividends. The balance has been kept in the company as a reserve for future needs of the business.

Where the Dollar Went—



Here is a quick "picture" of how Swift's average sales dollar was divided in 1947. Smallest slice is Swift & Company's net earnings for many essential services in the processing and marketing of the agricultural products you produce. It averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the millions of pounds handled.

Mrs. Traynor
Vice-President and Treasurer

How We EARN Our Profit

In addition to providing a market for livestock and many other agricultural products, Swift performs many essential services for producers and consumers. Most people can't go to farms to buy their meat—neither can retail dealers. Swift brings the meat to them. We have been doing this big, necessary job for 62 years, efficiently and economically. Here are the services Swift & Company performs to earn its small profit:

- 1) We buy livestock and many other products that farmers and ranchers raise; then process and distribute them.
- 2) We process, brand, and perform all the many necessary operations to prepare our products for market and consumption.
- 3) We utilize all by-products. Every part that can be used is processed and sold in various forms. The income from this source increases the price of livestock to producers, decreases the cost of meat to consumers.
- 4) Our research finds new uses and new markets for farmers' and ranchers' products.
- 5) Our Martha Logan experimental kitchens test foods under home conditions, so that Swift products may give consumers the greatest possible satisfaction and value per dollar.
- 6) We pay transportation charges on our finished products, delivering them to dealers in all parts of the United States. This makes a broad, nationwide market instead of a limited local market for the products of livestock producers.
- 7) We provide employment and a livelihood—good wages, good working conditions and security—for 73,000 people who work for Swift & Company. Our earnings for all this were one cent on each dollar of sales.

Conservation of Our Land Resources

by H. H. Kildee, Dean of Agriculture
Iowa State College



During recent years we have become increasingly conscious of the importance of conserving our land resources. Accordingly, we have initiated conservation programs and practices which are sound and logical. Such action was and is urgently needed, not alone for the current generation, but as an obligation to generations yet unborn. As one result of the programs adopted, much land (which because of its character and slope was being destroyed by erosion) has been turned back to grass. Thus, expanding livestock production has become an increasingly important part of the program of conserving our natural resources.

Continual sale of crops off a farm or ranch results in serious loss of plant food. But the maintenance of plant food elements in the soil is urgently needed if our crop land is to continue to provide adequate quantities of human food. Livestock farming is helping accomplish this. For when land is used for grazing, rather than for crops, soil erosion ceases and the unnecessary loss of plant foods is checked.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

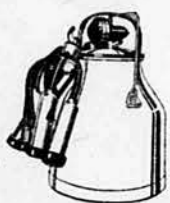


Eugene Pyatt
PINCKNEYVILLE, ILL.

Eugene Pyatt, Pinckneyville, Ill., says: "Since changing to the De Laval Magnetic Milker we find that the udder trouble which we experienced with the other make milker has entirely disappeared. Regardless of who operates the De Laval, the cows are always milked the same way and we don't have to worry about making pulsator adjustments during the milking."

Yes . . . Mr. Pyatt learned by experience and he knows now that you can't beat a De Laval for all-around better milking, lower production costs, healthier udders and better profits.

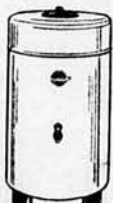
Now's the Time for YOU to Change to
THE NEW DE LAVAL



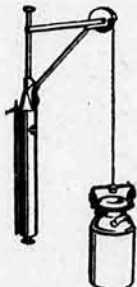
New De Laval Sterling Milker
Another great new De Laval Milker for still better milking. Stainless steel units.



New De Laval World's Standard Series Separators
The cleanest skimming, easiest-to-clean separators ever built. Every part milk touches is stainless steel. Hand or motor drive.



New De Laval Speedway Water Heater
De Laval engineered for the dairyman. Supplies 12 full gallons of 185° water. "Lifetime" copper tank.



New De Laval Speedway Vacuum Can Hoist
Takes the work out of loading and unloading the milk cooler. Operates on vacuum supplied by milker pump.

"magnetic heart"

ONLY DE LAVAL

Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker gives you the "Magnetic Heart" which assures UNIFORM milking and which means the highest milk yield per cow and greatest profits.

De Laval

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 De Laval Separators De Laval Milking Truck
 De Laval Freezers De Laval Can Hoist

Name _____
Town _____ RFD _____ State _____

- * Farm Program Talk
 - * Rain-Making Facts
 - * Killing Weeds in Wheat
- . . . at Board of Agriculture Meet

A SPEECH outlining progress of American agriculture, and the long-range plan for its future, was given in Topeka, January 14, by Clinton P. Anderson, secretary of agriculture, to launch the 77th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Reviewing the dark agricultural days of the 1930's, Secretary Anderson said: "We called that situation the paradox of want in the midst of plenty. We know that another 'bust' in America, with goods in abundance, will make the thunder on the left—the thunder of totalitarianism—of statism—of communism—more threatening not only in Europe and Asia, but right here in Kansas.

"But trouble and abundance are not synonymous. There are 2 ways to live with abundance. One way is to consume; the other to control. The last few years have proved we can live happily with abundance—if we manage to eat it up."

Warning farmers against reckless use of our natural resources, Secretary Anderson went on to say: "The problem of putting abundance to its best use, and the problem of conserving our national resources, stack up as the 2 major questions in any discussion of long-range agricultural policy."

Less Food Abroad

He outlined the conditions in Western Europe, then continued: "I want to point out that the estimates of what food we will supply under the Recovery Plan is less than our food shipments of the last 2 years." He listed them as 300 million bushels of wheat the first 2 years and 250 million bushels the last 2 years; 100 million bushels annually of feed grains; no export of meat customarily used at home; about 90,000 tons of cheese annually; substantial quantities of fresh and dried fruits, tobacco and cotton; one to 2 per cent of our timber output; nitrogen and phosphate at about the present rate; farm machinery in an amount somewhat less than 10 per cent of our output. "The markets we are seeking to save have in times past taken as much as 75 per cent of all our agricultural exports."

"Means a Fight"

Turning from European needs, Secretary Anderson told delegates that his department was discussing long-range agricultural policies with Congress now, but that any long-range plan will be opposed. "There are those," he said, "who would lop off agricultural programs right and left, and call it long-range policy. It is going to take some fighting on your part to keep the programs you have and go on from there, amending them, improving them, making them more effective."

Secretary Anderson challenged the statement recently made by Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, that "we are getting only 10 cents worth of conservation for every dollar spent." He reviewed the work of the AAA, SCS and other agencies and ended with the statement that "we more likely are getting a dollar's worth of conservation for each 10 cents spent."

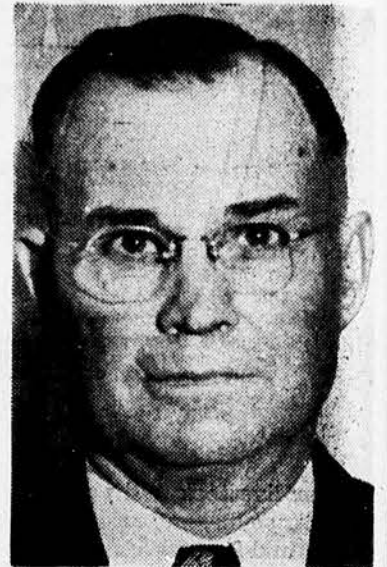
President Eisenhower, however, sees a need for changing the law so all of "the dollar" can be spent for soil conservation, instead of for so many other things.

"In the area of conservation," Secretary Anderson said, "the department has put forward a basic approach under which conservation could be made available to all farms within a 2- or 3-year period.

Chart Every Farm

"The department proposed an inventory of physical land conditions for every farm—character of the soil, the degree of slope, extent of erosion, the drainage and water supply and present land use. All conservation activities would be based upon this inventory.

"Using this survey we recommended simple practices which can be applied without technical assistance to be carried out at once. Where more complex



B. H. Hewett, Coldwater, is the new president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

measures are required, farmers could wait until inventory of the land has been made and technical assistance provided.

"Parity of research with industry has long been one of agriculture's primary needs. From an expanded agricultural research program, we may expect to benefit by lowered costs of production and marketing, by new outlets for farm commodities, and by further developments in the science of nutrition."

To Get Good Yields

While food is the most critical physical need in the world today, there are several problems to be met if Kansas continues to produce abundantly, delegates were told by Dr. H. H. Laude, Kansas State College agronomist. He listed these needs as improvement of production and quality of native grass thru proper management; use of temporary pastures to give permanent pastures a rest; mowing of weeds and brush in pastures; use of temporary pastures to expand and support more livestock programs; need to minimize impact of wind and water on soils by use of proper cultural practices, crop rotations including legumes and terracing and contouring; use of more commercial fertilizers to replenish losses from soil; planting of adapted varieties.

About Rain Making

There is more possibility of preventing disastrous storms than there is in creating rains during drouth periods, delegates were told by Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer, of the General Electric research laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

Doctor Schaefer told of his and other experiments in trying to create rain by seeding clouds with dry ice, water, and silver iodide. "Any one of these 3 methods can be used to start precipitation if conditions are right," said Doctor Schaefer, "but you have to have clouds to work with and they must be thick to bring much rain." A cloud a mile thick contains not to exceed .15 of an



inch of moisture, he explained. Dry ice is cheapest, he said. A pound of dry ice, costing about 3 cents, will seed a mile of cloud. About 50 pounds is used normally to start a local shower.

"While we can't create a rain yet," said Doctor Schaefer, "we are just beginning to learn something about clouds and atmospheric conditions that bring precipitation. We don't know how far our experiments will carry us into the unknown but the day may come when we can control the weather."

May Stop Bad Storms

More success has been obtained in modifying storms, he said. For instance, a freezing rain that damages trees, power lines and crops can be turned to snow or rain by seeding at the proper time, Doctor Schaefer claimed. He also thinks it possible to modify a severe electrical storm or turn a hailstorm to rain during the early stages. It may be possible too, some day, he believes, for cities like New York to head off disastrous snowstorms by speeding up the fall of snow and exhausting the clouds before they reach large centers of population. What! Dump it on the farms?

Lag on Health

Altho Kansas has lower death rates than many states, this state is lagging in developing health units, announced Dr. Leland Tate, of the Virginia department of public health. In pointing out the need for expanding medical and health programs on a national scale, Doctor Tate said many persons are opposed to expenditure of the large sums of money needed. "They ought to look at the record," he said. "In 1943, one preventable disease—tuberculosis—cost the country 174 million dollars. Wage losses are estimated at an additional \$181,627,000 and 348 million dollars worth of goods and services would have been produced by persons unable to work because they had tuberculosis.

Two bills for nation-wide medical care now are before Congress, Doctor Tate said. One is by Senator Taft, of Ohio, and would grant 200 million dollars annually to help states provide health care to low-income families. States under this bill would be required to set up their own health services and would have to match Federal funds dollar for dollar.

Another bill, sponsored by Senator Murray, of Montana, and others, would establish a national-health-insurance system to be financed by taxes on wages and payrolls, like the Social Security Act, and would cover about 85 per cent of the population.

Blasts School Plan

The proposed county unit school plan in Kansas was blasted as "just as dangerous as a rehash of the discredited rural school reorganization law," by Carl Cogswell. He is the former master of the Kansas Grange and now executive director for the Kansas Rural Schools Association.

"The county unit plan is contrary to our best interests, and would be a move in the interest of those supporting centralization and even federalization of our public schools," Mr. Cogswell continued. "The important thing now is that the next legislature pass a law that will not only retain, but also protect the rights of the rural people. This should be done under the provisions of the constitution, to allow rural people to make their own decisions as to what is the best manner of consolidation, and to leave in their hands the control of their own schools."

Prices Are O. K.

Reviewing price relationships of agriculture, labor and industry, George Montgomery, head of the Kansas State College department of economics, concluded that agriculture now is in the best price position in history. We should all remember, he said, that real prosperity exists when agriculture, labor and industry are in balance. Nothing will be gained by any one group selfishly trying to get an advantage over the other 2.

Use 2,4-D on Wheat

Weedy wheat fields next spring are predicted by T. F. Yost, state-weed supervisor, who told delegates this probably would occur because of poor seeding conditions last fall. Much damage to the wheat crop might be prevented,

he said, by treating fields with 2,4-D either from airplanes or with large ground implements. Cost of such treatment, he estimated, might run \$3 to \$4 an acre.

The new chemical 2,4-D will control willows and broad-leaved weeds in irrigation ditches, Mr. Yost said. He also reported that the chemical is effective on buckbrush, wild sweet potato, cocklebur, dock and Russian thistle. All weeds should be treated when they are small and while in a rapid-growing period, he said.

Mr. Yost warned that 2,4-D might kill germination of crop seeds under certain conditions. He warned farmers not to use the chemical in larger amounts than recommended by the manufacturers. "Using too much may reduce the benefits or actually cause no results," he stated.

Protects Farmer

The new state law governing agricultural chemicals was designed to protect both the farmer and the legitimate company, said Paul Ijams, director of the control division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. All companies selling agricultural chemicals in Kansas now must be registered with the board and must submit labels for approval. "Thru the law, we will be able to regulate the unscrupulous companies and to see that labels accurately state what chemicals are used in products and in what amounts," Mr. Ijams stated.

To Check Scales

An explanation of the board's new department of State Sealer of Weights and Measures was given by J. F. True, recently appointed head of that division of the board. As soon as equipment now ordered is received, his staff will begin periodic checking of some 3,000 vehicle scales in Kansas, Mr. True reported. He urged farmers to report to his office any irregularities they might find during the selling of their products.

R. W. Smith, chief of the Office of Weights and Measures, Washington, D. C., was at the meeting and spoke briefly. He explained the work of the National Bureau of Standards in co-operating with states to insure uniformity of regulations and standards.

Man on Marketing

Kimball Backus, recently appointed marketing director for the board, explained the various phases of the new marketing law. Farmers must improve quality and cut costs of both production and marketing, he explained. "We need grading service on more products," he said, "to standardize products going on the market. We need to create a better demand for Kansas farm products thru research and promotion," he concluded.

New President

B. H. Hewett, Coldwater, was advanced to presidency of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center, was advanced from treasurer to vice-president, and Elmer McNabb, Pleasanton, was named treasurer.

The only new member of the board will be Walter Hunt, of Arkansas City.

Other board members who hold over for 1948, are Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha, and P. A. Wempe, Seneca, 1st district; Harold E. Staadt, retiring president from Ottawa, 2nd district; R. C. Beezley, Girard, 3rd district; M. E. Rohrer, Abilene, and William Condell, El Dorado, 4th district; H. A. Praeger, Clafin, 5th district; and W. H. Wegener, Norton, 6th district.

Oppose Gas Tax

One resolution adopted by the 77th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture "strongly reaffirms our opposition to the taxation of non-highway motor fuel for highway purposes." You recall this gas tax was passed in 1945, under the administration of Governor Andrew F. Schoepfel.

Speaking about it before the convention, Herman Praeger, Clafin, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, said: "This (gas) tax is unjust. It is as illogical to pay a one-cent tax for tractor operation as it would be to pay a one-cent tax on every loaf of bread or every yard of calico sold."

The tax put an extra cent on gasoline without allowing farm work exemptions on the levy. All leading farm organizations have gone on record against it.

... nothing could be Finer



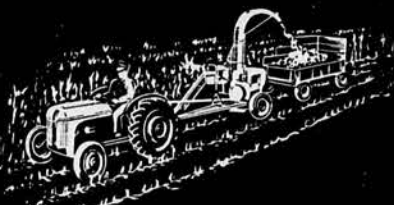
All Season HARVESTER



HARVESTS HAY, ROW CROPS or FORAGE and GRINDS GRAIN



The new improved Skyline harvester is a multi-purpose machine. You may buy it for one purpose, but it will always do more. Attachments for pick-up or forage harvesting are interchangeable with the row crop harvester.



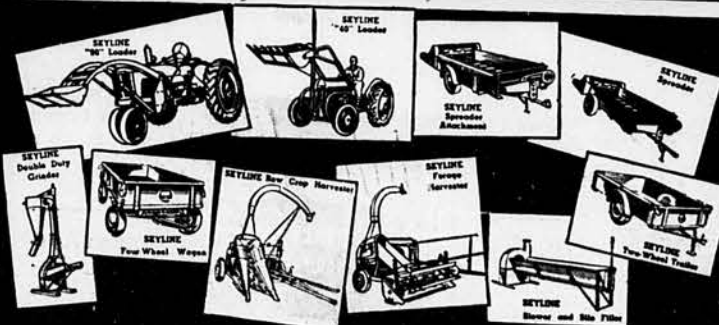
The basic unit is easily converted to a portable grinder that will grind grain or roughage, after the harvesting season is over. This saves the trouble and inconvenience of getting out the tractor for your grinding jobs.



The Skyline Blower, available in standard or tilting models, completes the team for filling silos and "Making Hay the Skyline Way."



DAVIS MFG. INC.
Manufacturers of Farm Machinery
1511 McLEAN BLVD. WICHITA, KANSAS



DAVIS MFG. INC.,
1511 McLEAN BLVD.,
WICHITA, KANSAS

Tell me more...

Send me literature on this versatile Harvester that will give me year 'round service... as a Harvester and as a Portable Grinder. Also send literature on other Skyline equipment as checked above.

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Get higher yields

**OF SMALL GRAINS,
CORN, FLAX,
AND PASTURES**

KILL WEEDS

in growing crops with



The new miracle chemical 2,4-D in Agricultural Weed-No-More, brings you the practical, low-cost way to kill weeds in growing small grains.

Spraying Agricultural Weed-No-More on young corn is faster than cultivating, kills weeds right up to the corn plants, makes row-planting practical.

On pastures, fence rows, ditch banks, and grassed waterways, Agricultural Weed-No-More kills many weeds, usually roots and all.

Agricultural Weed-No-More goes on fast—covers 7 to 15 acres per hour. It goes far, too— $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 2 pints in only 5 gallons of water treats 1 acre! Apply it by the new low-gallonage method developed and proved by Sherwin-Williams Research. Use a simple, low-cost rig that you or any local shop can quickly assemble.

AGRICULTURAL WEED-NO-MORE

Costs less per acre because it controls weeds more effectively!

Agricultural authorities have found that the ester forms of 2,4-D used in Agricultural Weed-No-More penetrate weed leaves within 5 minutes, do not wash off, mix easily with water, won't clog or corrode spray equipment, and are harmless to stock. Agricultural Weed-No-More has been proved on more than 500,000 acres.



SEE WEED-NO-MORE AT WORK IN NEW SOUND MOVIE

Ask your county agent, vo-ag teacher, or farm supply dealer to arrange for you and your neighbors to see "Agriculture's New Conquest." It will show you how you can boost yields and profits with 2,4-D.

FREE BULLETINS

See your farm supply dealer for free bulletins on Agricultural Weed-No-More and on the proved, low-gallonage spray method and easy-to-build spray rig. If he can't supply you at once, write direct to Agricultural Chemicals Division, 1216 Midland Bldg., Cleveland 1, Ohio.



Acme White Lead & Color Works, Detroit
W. W. Lawrence & Co., Pittsburgh
The Lowe Brothers Co., Dayton • John Lucas & Co., Inc., Philadelphia
The Martin-Senour Co., Chicago • The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland

PRODUCT OF **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS** RESEARCH

Senator Capper Offers Awards In Annual 4-H Safety Contest

SENATOR CAPPER again will award gold watches to winners in the 1948 Kansas Farm Safety Contest. This contest is sponsored by the Farm Safety Committee of the State Safety Council, with the hearty cooperation of the 4-H Clubs.

Every 4-H member in the state is eligible to enter. You can find out how to enter by asking your county agent, your club agent or your home demonstration agent. J. Harold Johnson, state club leader at Manhattan, now is preparing the folder on 1948 trips and awards, so when you see it you will find these watches listed.

When the editor of Kansas Farmer asked Senator Capper about these safety awards, among others including scholarships which he gives every year, his answering letter gave a hearty yes.

"I am glad to help the 4-H Club in every way I can," he wrote. "I think the 4-H Club is one of the greatest organizations for good ever to be sponsored in this country. Nothing too good can be said about it. I have watched these 4-H Club members develop into our best and most dependable citizens. You can count on their being the right kind of citizens. And I hope most of them stay on the farm, because that is where we are going to need our best people in the years ahead. Farming is the most important business of all today. It always has been. Without a strong agricultural foundation this great country of ours would perish."

"I will be glad to award a gold watch again this year to the boy winner and to the girl winner in 4-H Club safety work. I think this is one of the essential projects of club work. You need safety in the farm home, in working with livestock, in going back and forth to school. It is necessary to practice safety in all you do. So I feel it is worthwhile having a special safety contest. I know it has saved many lives in the past and will in the future. I will help this safety work in every way I can."

So the office staff got busy looking over watches in the local stores in Topeka. In the picture you see Kansas Farmer's editor, Raymond H. Gilkeson, holding the wrist watch that will go to the boy safety winner. Wanda Roach Sorber, office secretary, admires the wrist watch that will be presented to the girl safety contest winner. That ring on Wanda's left hand indicates that when not working in the Kansas

Farmer office, she is keeping house for her husband ex-Marine Richard Sorber. Back in school after 33 months in the Pacific theater of war, he is doing a full-time job of studying medicine. In spare time he works for an awning company.

Big Oats Yield

An oats yield to shout about was produced on the Walter Bitterlin farm, Geary county, last summer. A 6-acre hilltop made 112 bushels an acre. And, looking at farm land in every direction from the hilltop, County Agent Paul Gwin pointed out that it is just about as high a hilltop as any in the county.

It was sweet clover that made this yield possible. Mr. Bitterlin has been using sweet clover and alfalfa in his rotation for several years. Sweet clover preceded the oats. After a seed crop was harvested, the field was fall plowed. Three bushels of certified Neosho seed was drilled in the following spring. And after the oats was harvested, new sweet clover was in evidence.

Out of 400 acres in his farm, Mr. Bitterlin has about 150 available for cropping. And nearly 40 per cent of this is in legumes each year. He needs it for his herd of 35 Angus cows and the calves they produce each year.

The first-year calves are roughed thru winter on 4 pounds of grain. After spring and summer pasture, the calves go into the dry lot in August and are fed until January. Mr. Bitterlin has a lot of certified Neosho seed available from a small acreage. If he doesn't sell it, he expects to make good use of it in his feeding program.

Lose 9 Per Cent

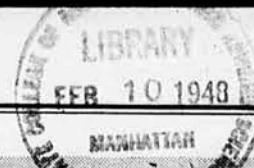
Insects and rodents destroy 9 per cent of all farm-stored grains, according to estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This loss is serious since 97 per cent of the corn, 60 per cent of the wheat, and 94 per cent of the oats are normally stored.

Translated into grain and money, at 1945 prices, insects annually destroy 350 million dollars worth of grains, and rats and mice account for another 200 million dollars worth.

The Department of Agriculture urges farmers to use every possible preventive measure against insects and rodents sabotaging the grain supply.



Again in 1948, the boy winner and the girl winner in the Farm Safety Contest will receive \$50 gold watches from Senator Capper, thru Kansas Farmer. Here, Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer, examines the boy's watch, while Wanda Roach Sorber, office secretary, holds the girl's watch.



- * Hutchinson
- * Dodge City
- * Colby
- * Beloit

... Entertain Farm, Home Conferences Next

A WIDE variety of subject matter and entertainment will be brought to farm and town residents and industrialists of Central and Western Kansas at 4 district Farm, Home, and Industrial conferences the week of February 9 to 13.

These conferences, sponsored by chambers of commerce in co-operation with the Extension Service of Kansas State College, will be held at Hutchinson, February 9-10; Dodge City, February 10-11; Colby, February 11-12; and Beloit, February 12-13.

Eastern Kansas conferences were held December 15-16 in Topeka, and January 19-20 in Coffeyville.

A fairly uniform program has been prepared for each of the 4 remaining conferences.

Carl Tjerandson, associate director, Institute of Citizenship at Kansas State College, will discuss "The United States Foreign Policy and Its Relation to Agriculture" at first evening sessions at each of the 4 conferences.

Others who will be on each program include Dean L. C. Williams, Lot F. Taylor, Paul W. Griffith, W. G. Amstein, Dr. E. G. Kelly, and John M. Ferguson, all of the extension service.

Feeding Grain Sorghums

Dean Williams will discuss the 80th annual farm and home event which Kansas State College has sponsored. Taylor's subject is finishing livestock on grain sorghums. Griffith will speak about practical father-son partnerships and leases. Practical farm gardens is Amstein's topic. Doctor Kelly will give information on the use of new insecticides in alfalfa production, and Ferguson will discuss soil erosion.

Mrs. Helendeen Dodderidge, Information Service, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.; Maurice Fager, director, Kansas Industrial Development Commission, Topeka; Ruth Anderson, speech correctionist, Manhattan; and Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, are others on each of the programs.

The world food situation and consumer food problems will be discussed by Mrs. Dodderidge at opening-day sessions. "Kansas Industry Tomorrow" is Fager's subject. Miss Anderson will speak about speech-correction aid for children in Kansas, and Miss Smurthwaite will present standard of excellence awards to home demonstration units except at Colby. There she will discuss the subject of home freezer units.

Discussions of what is ahead for agricultural prices will be given at Hutchinson and Dodge City by C. P. Wilson, and at Colby and Beloit by George Montgomery, both of the economics and sociology staff at Kansas State College in Manhattan.

Dr. Harold Vagtborg, president, Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City,

Mo., will speak at the opening assembly in Hutchinson on the subject, "The Importance of Research to Farm, Home and Industry." Dr. W. B. Burnett, director of the University of Wichita Foundation for Industrial Research, is on the opening-morning assembly programs at Dodge City, Colby and Beloit. His topic is "Research and Kansas Industry."

Impressions gained on a recent trip to Western Europe will be given by Mrs. R. E. Mehl, homemaker of Kinsley, in illustrated talks at each conference except Dodge City.

Latest facts on the uses of fertilizers will be given at Hutchinson by E. A. Cleavinger and at Beloit by L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomists. Frank Bieberly, extension agronomist for Western Kansas, will discuss a stable agriculture thru balanced crop programs at Dodge City and Colby.

John D. Bender, K. S. C., and C. L. Pitts, of the Fourth National Bank at Wichita, will speak at the Monday afternoon industrial session in Hutchinson. Bender's topic is improving plant layout to reduce expense, and Pitts will discuss the financing of small industries. Bender will also speak at Beloit.

Dr. H. N. Barham, of the K-State Chemistry staff, will speak at the afternoon farm-industrial session Tuesday afternoon in Dodge City. His topic is "Industrial Utilization of Sorghum Grains." L. M. Sloan, superintendent, Garden City Experiment Station, is on this program to discuss latest results from experiment stations as is M. A. Durland, assistant dean, school of engineering and architecture, K. S. C. His subject is engineers in history. He will speak also at Colby and Beloit.

Talk Wheat Quality

A talk on the milling industry as affected by wheat quality will be given at Colby by K. F. Finney, K. S. C.; E. H. Coles, superintendent, Colby Experiment Station, is to discuss results of late experiments at Colby.

Industrial speakers at afternoon sessions in Beloit will include Leland S. Hobson, assistant director, Engineering Experiment Station, K. S. C.; Dr. L. L. Waters, director, Bureau of Business Research, Kansas University; Carl Nordstrom, Topeka, research director, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.

Doctor Waters will discuss financial planning for industries and business. Professor Hobson's subject is "Can Small Companies Compete With Large Ones?" Nordstrom will speak about population trends in Kansas. Hobson, Waters and Burnett will conduct an industrial clinic and panel at Beloit.

Parties for rural youth are planned for the first evening at each conference.

Musical numbers at Hutchinson will be provided by the Sedgwick County Chorus, the Barton County girls' trio, the Harvey County Chorus, and by the Reno County Girls' Trio.

At Dodge City, music will be provided by the Hodgeman County Chorus, The Triple Trio from that county, and the Finney County Chorus. Russian and Spanish folk dances by the Finney chorus will precede the address at the evening session.

Group and individual numbers to be given at Colby and Beloit have not been announced.

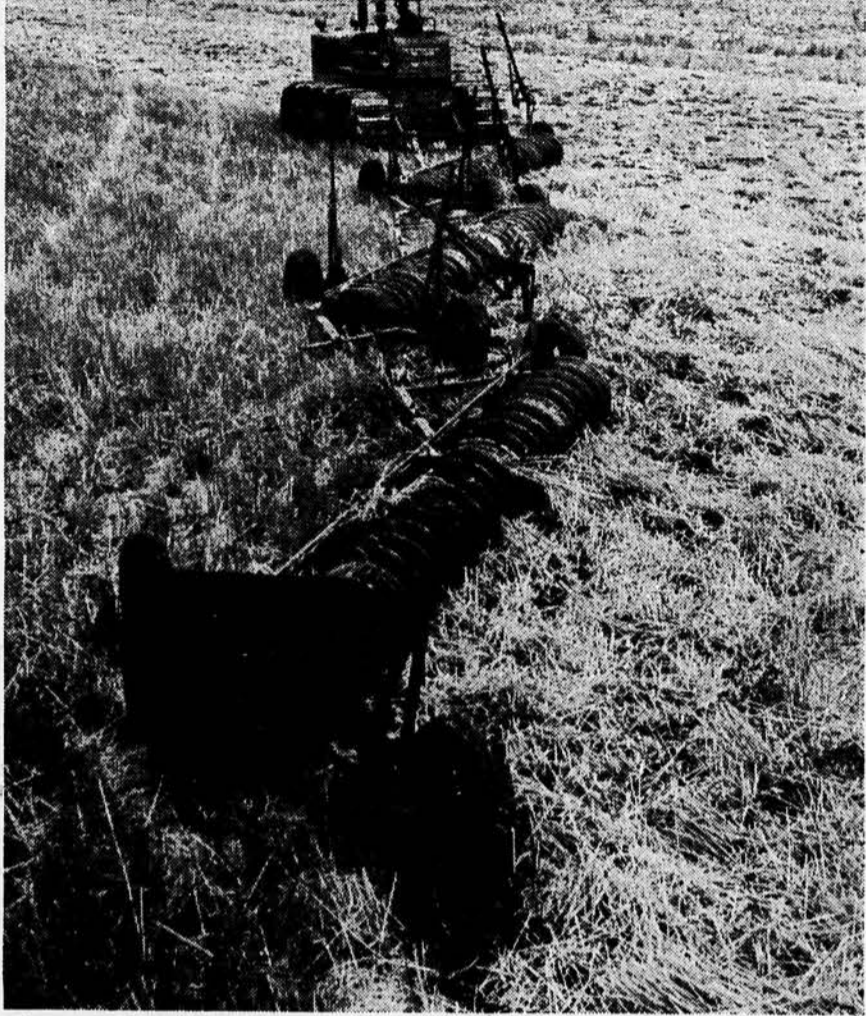
Plenty of Litter

Adding at least 2 inches of new litter to the laying-house floor every 2 or 3 weeks during winter months offers 2 advantages, states M. E. Jackson, Kansas State College extension poultry specialist.

"First," says Mr. Jackson, "the laying house needs to be cleaned only once a year unless the litter gets wet. Ventilation in the laying house will help keep the litter dry. Second, the more litter there is on the floor the better the floor is ventilated."

Before adding new litter, however, Mr. Jackson suggests that old litter be thoroly stirred. If done right a built-up litter will save work.

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Eating Around the World

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

WHEN folks go to the city with their pockets jingling with money, and a desire for eating in places that have "atmosphere," invariably they hunt for a restaurant where foreign dishes are served. And moreover they get the self-same dishes that certain of our Kansans brought with them from their native lands.

Scattered widely over the state are Swedish, Italian, Welsh and Czecho-Slovakians who have retained some of the eating habits of their forebears in Europe. They don't think of their dishes as having any special glamor or lending "atmosphere" to their home life. They represent the tastes and customs which they brought with them from their European homes.

Some of their recipes have been adapted to the basic foods available here, but nonetheless they have retained much that makes them typically foreign. Take Mrs. Joseph Timi, of Crawford county, first. She makes 300 pounds of Italian cheddar-type cheese (shown on this page) every year for her family. It's made of cow's milk, but in her native Italy where she was born sheep's milk is used instead. It's the same with all of our food—our basic recipes have been developed from the foods that are raised where we live. The Syrians like mutton and grape leaves because both are produced in their native Syria. Rye bread is well liked where rye is more widely grown and is more adaptable than wheat.

The Italians in Crawford county came to this country to work in the mines, the mining companies paying the transportation. Since those days they have worked into many walks of life. Many are farmers and truck gardeners, their children

have a very strong desire for an education, go to college and later teach. Some serve Italian food in small restaurants in the community. Mrs. Timi told us something about her daily menus and recipes—interesting facts about the cheese, homemade macaroni and the many varieties of greens

that she and Mr. Timi grow on their little farm.

Greens, it seems, are grown and eaten in enormous quantities. There's Swiss chard, endive, spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, Brussels sprouts and broccoli. They grow them all because they like them. Then for seasoning, they grow plots of parsley, rosemary, garlic and dill.

The homemade cheese goes into something every day—grated over the scrambled eggs for breakfast, into the soup, cut for sandwiches of course, combined with the macaroni and spaghetti. It supplies a big per cent of the total daily menu. Mrs. Timi always has part on hand of her yearly supply of 50 cheese forms, 6 pounds in each.

She fries eggs in olive oil, uses garlic and makes rocciatà, a sweet pastry dough in which is rolled green, chopped, boiled vegetable. This goes into the oven for baking. Salami is another dish which Mrs. Timi makes—300 pounds of it every year. To 3 parts of fresh ground pork, she adds 1 part of beef, then salt, pepper, mace and nutmeg. All this goes into casing and is cured. To Mrs. Timi, baked eggs are not just baked eggs. She first fries 2 medium-sized, sliced onions in bacon fat, adds a cup of chopped parsley, continues frying, adds 4 or 5 fresh tomatoes, sliced. If tomatoes are not in season, she uses canned tomatoes as a substitute. All this, she simmers until slightly thickened, then on top she drops 6 or 8 eggs and all goes into the oven to be baked until the eggs are cooked.

With the green, leafy vegetables, her recipe calls for boiling, then they are put into a hot skillet with olive oil, a little chopped garlic is added and the whole is heated thru and served.

Mrs. Timi's daughter [Continued on Page 22]

THIS LAND OF OURS

This land of ours, so broad and free,
Its rich brown earth's fertility,
The sun-kissed clouds and welcome rain
On furrowed fields, the harvest's grain.

Has made a home for every man—
Regardless of the race or clan,
With honest toil and courage rare,
This nation gives to each a share.

With thoughts that fly in memory,
To distant homes across the sea,
Are dishes quaint with savory old,
Of puddings set within a mold.

That brings the old into the new—
A midday feast, or tea for two.
This land of ours, forever grand
Where each one finds the welcome hand.

—By Bertha Delaney Miller

What China Offers Us

In Ideas as Well as Food

By MARTHA M. KRAMER



Dr. Martha M. Kramer

During the fall of 1937, Doctor Kramer left the home economics faculty of Kansas State College and traveled to China. During most of the time from that date to 1943, she taught at Yenching University outside the ancient capital, Peiping.

Recently, she made a talk at the Coffeyville Farm, Home and Industrial Conference on some of the things China has to offer us in the way of food varieties, family living and family relationships. Here, we offer excerpts from her address. She now is assistant dean of the school of home economics, Kansas State College.

IN THIS country, we are hearing a great deal about lending or giving to our neighbors across the sea. Americans are generous and willing to do their duty. Still, I wonder when we will begin to hear about receiving instead of giving! The things I have in mind should be valuable to us, and mean no hardship for the donor.

The experience of a race is of real value. This we realize as we study the ways of other people, the ways of living which have developed as successful procedures after centuries of trial and error. Knowledge of these procedures is ours for the asking, without waiting 2,000 years to learn for ourselves.

Who are we, to think we know everything about dealing with others, singly or in groups? Too, we can get pointers about plant varieties, food production, storage and preparation. May I give you a few of the ideas which China may pass on to us, ideas accumulated thru centuries of rich experience. In North China, a section which has a climate much like Kansas, I taught home economics in Yenching University. There I had the opportunity to see at firsthand.

First, I would like to mention some old customs, which might have significance for us. Have you heard that the Chinese try to "save face"? To me, "saving face" means that in human contacts one tries to prevent too much loss of pride, too much loss of self-respect, too much loss of status. A workman who must be discharged may be told that business is so poor his services are no longer needed in the shop. It is a kind, considerate procedure and, too, has practical value. After all, an individual stripped of his dignity and self-respect is a poor asset to any community; if he has been much deflated he may be too discouraged to try a fresh start.

Guests are treated with all the respect due princely visitors, with solicitous inquiries about their families, about affairs within their honorable wellings. I think that a little of this is its value, making a person feel that he is worthwhile and that he has standing as an individual.

In China, too, there is the almost-universal practice of teaching polite social usage and good manners to the children, even to sons and daughters of the simple village families. This means that the children know what is expected of them and are spared the

awkwardness, the agony and apprehension which assails American boys and girls in unexpected social situations. Preparation of this sort should be a priceless asset to a child.

Second, I should like to mention some food customs of the Chinese which should interest Americans. For one thing, there is a very large variety of vegetables grown. It is difficult for the average American housewife to provide a variety. Her shopping trip ends with the usual carrots, lettuce and celery in her market basket. In China, things are different.

This picture crosses my mind . . . a vegetable market in China, a vegetable shop near the gate of the university. Students would go with me and would answer my questions. They offered a better variety of inviting fresh vegetables than do our markets in Kansas . . . moreover without benefit of any of our modern methods of icing, shipping and holding. My respect grew and grew as I learned how this was possible.

Somehow, the clever Chinese, cultivating gardens on the fertile plains about Peiping for centuries, have developed a pleasing variety, they know how to achieve high yields and preserve storage. They know how to make outdoor pits, how to take care of the ventilation and provide drainage. Chinese cabbage appears on the market until Easter. In Kansas it seldom shows up after the New Year.

I can only mention a few of the interesting vegetable products in North China. I remember a delicious sort of radish which we used in winter. Each one was as large as a grapefruit, a waxy, pale green on the outside and delicate pink inside. Peeled and sliced, it made a beautiful, crisp, mild, raw vegetable to serve as a relish with lunch or dinner. Chinese children enjoy this radish as a between-meal snack.

Then there are cucumbers, melons and squashes . . . all called "KUA" in China. The cucumbers are straight and slender. The gardeners were clever about caring for their cucumbers, which were trained to climb on rows of stakes. And the gardener knew that customers liked straight cucumbers, so little clay weights were attached to any cucumbers tending to curl. I am pleased to learn that this type of cucumber is available here, now.

Another KUA which you might like is the "Hsien-kua" or fragrant melon which we had in August and September. Small and thin-skinned, with only a few seeds, this melon was popular for dessert or a between-meal snack. Then there are various types of water-melons, some with red meat like ours, others pale, some apricot or peach-colored.

There are a great number of leafy vegetables grown in China that Americans like because part of them are grown here. But the list of Chinese leafy vegetables already introduced into this country is as nothing compared with the many developed and well-known there. I remember an excellent early-summer vegetable, which looked somewhat like our leaf lettuce. They called it "small cabbage." Then there were various plants which looked like our spinach. The Kansas menu planning would be less difficult if we had even a part of this good variety. Perhaps one day the seeds will be available to us.

When it comes to food preparation, I know we could learn valuable tricks from the Chinese. For years, American specialists in food preparation have been trying to teach us to avoid overcooking of our green, leafy vegetables, our green beans and our turnips. But long ago, the Chinese cooks learned that brief cooking is essential for a pleasing product . . . one that retains the color and the vitamins.

They learned much of subtle blending. They make the most of a bit of pork by combining it with certain vegetables. They add a little ginger, a

(Continued on Page 22)



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A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

*"Defeat is bitter
But drink it up.
And when you hold the empty cup,
Some one whose love is pure and true
Will pour a sweeter drink for you."
—Mary Elizabeth Mahneky*

THERE is something about the word "holiday" that is almost synonymous with the word "home." No matter where one lives or roams, be the miles few or many, all roads lead homeward... if not in actuality, then in the heart... when there's a red-letter day on the calendar.

That is as it should be. Charles Dickens once wrote: "We all ought to come home for a short holiday, the longer the better, from the great boarding school where we are forever working at our arithmetical slates, to take and to give a rest."

A letter came, telling us that in the short time given them, our family could not travel across their state and halfway across ours, to spend the holidays at home. It ended on this pleading note, "Can't you come out here and be with us?"

At first we hardly dared consider it! There were the sheep to look after, the cows to milk, hogs to feed... besides all the other animals on our little ranch. Five years of owning a ranch had us in a rut we were sure we couldn't get out of, for, during that time, we forfeited trips and holidays together. One of us stayed home to keep the fires burning and to look after the sheep. But we kept thinking about our favorite little girl and we decided that the most important thing was to spend the holidays with her!

Of all the excited preparations! Our little girl's mamma wrote for us to bring the sewing machine along, with a whole list of other things. Thinking that I'd have the machine until spring, I cut out yards of things to sew and was just taking my time about finishing them. So, almost up until time for us to load the machine, every spare hour found me swathed in billowy white curtains for the living room, or making clothes for Raggedy Ann, making aprons or turning shirt collars and doing odds and ends of mending. Of course, I didn't get half of the things finished! Each time something like that happens I vow I'll mend my ways... maybe I will, this New Year.

Then came the task of getting this person and that to look after our flocks and herds, and when we started that particular phase of our would-be journey, the venture took on major proportions and the whole neighborhood became involved... and interested! I baked big pans of cornbread and left buckets of sweet milk to help out with meals for the pets. Just before bedtime we checked the list, loaded the truck and went to bed too tired to sleep.

At 4 o'clock next morning we were up before the alarm! The Mister stuck his head out the back door to see about the weather and, in a tone of dismay, exclaimed, "There's snow on the ground!" Time was when such a remark would have been greeted with shouts of glee, for I like snow!

But this time I wasn't in that mood, and to say I felt more like weeping would be to put it mildly! Our pickup is much too old for uncertain ventures into country where snow has been known to drift in great banks, and where the wind has a clear sweep for miles in all directions. But, after a quick tour of the barnyard, the Mister discovered that the snow was not deep and since the sky was clearing in all directions, the prospect of more snow seemed unlikely. The vote was unanimous in favor of going! Breakfast was speeded up and eaten in a hurry, a final check-up made to see that everything was all right, and we headed the red truck toward the going down of the sun.

The trip out was wonderful! One little valley we drove thru for 3 or 4 miles was a veritable winter wonderland! The tree branches bent low with their burden of soft, white snow. Even the old brown weeds and tufts of grass

were like the ones in the poem for they "wore ermine too dear for an earl." Such a scene certainly put one in a holiday mood!

After we crossed our state line, I got out my writing pad and started listing the names of all the little creeks we crossed. I did that on one other trip across the state in a different direction. What fun that was! I came out with a list of 31 creeks, and from that list I picked out food items for the holiday menu, as Pumpkin (Creek), Onion, Turkey, Deer, Bear, and Grouse. Perhaps the biggest thrill was when we discovered pecan trees along the highway. This year we had nearly a quart of pecans from a tree the Mister planted years ago, seems like, and so we were interested in seeing the dense growth of trees in the vicinity of Fly Creek.

As the hours and miles rolled by I kept the Mister entertained by telling him about the crows I saw, the crooked telephone poles that made such awkward, crooked shadows on the pavement, the beautiful church windows when we drove thru some of the towns, the names of newspapers and what the post offices looked like. After a silence of perhaps 10 minutes, I looked back at a nice farm home we had just passed and exclaimed, "Oh, the people who live there read my Country Woman's Journal!"

"How do you know they do?" The Mister wanted to know.

"Because, I saw a sign on their front fence. They get Kansas Farmer and I know they read my Journal." (He thinks I'm getting conceited in my old days.)

The warmest of welcomes awaited us, and every minute of our visit was full to the point of running over. We shopped, went sight-seeing, met friends and went to church. Then there was the dinner, with turkey, our gifts to exclaim over, new records of holiday music to play, just the usual family observance, duplicated in homes all over the country. My favorite little girl has been taking piano lessons, so she played her little pieces for us, over and over. There were two duets in her book that we played together, and we decided our favorite was "Home on the Range."

The trip home was uneventful, except for a few anxious moments when we discovered we were on the wrong road. It was a bumpy short cut, we found out, but every wheeze or rattle our truck developed, whether real or imagined, was cause for alarm. It was good to be home!

Valentine Salad

For the valentine party a salad may well be the refreshment served the guests. Here's one that both eats and looks well.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 tablespoon un-flavored gelatin | 1/2 cup cream or milk |
| 1/2 cup cold water | 1/3 cup chopped nuts |
| 2 cups cottage cheese | 1/2 cup maraschino cherries, sliced |
| 1 teaspoon sugar | salad greens |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | |

Soften gelatin in cold water. Place dish over hot water until gelatin is dissolved. Mash the cheese fine, add sugar, salt, milk and 1/4 cup of nuts. Pour into 8-inch square pan which has been rinsed in cold water; chill. When firm, cut into squares and place on a bed of salad greens. Arrange the cherry slices in the shape of a heart on top of each square. Sprinkle the remaining chopped nuts in the center of the valentine heart.

Play for Children

We offer for the first time a home-talent play entitled, "The Rehearsal." It is for school-age children, either grade or high school. It requires little stage setting, is easy to coach and suitable for any time of year. This play will reach you promptly. Send 5 cents to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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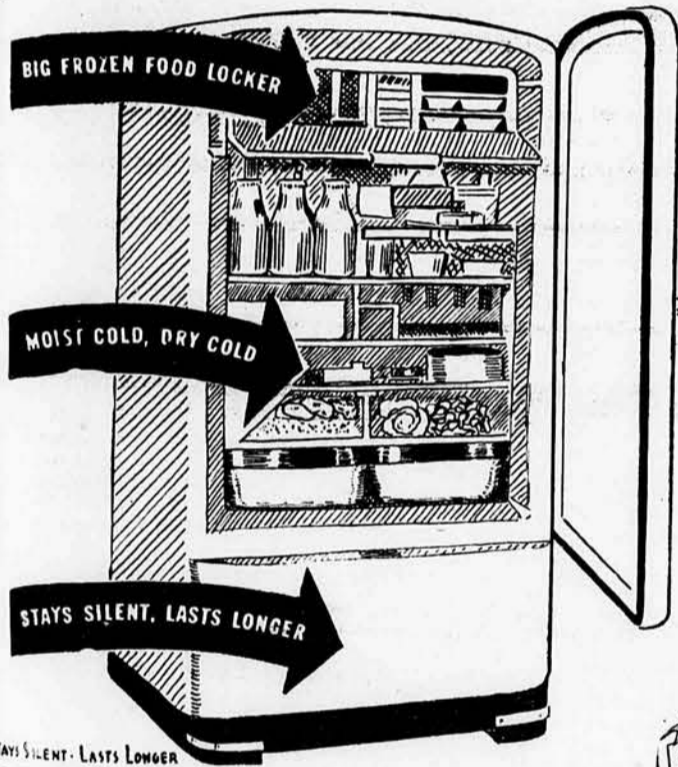
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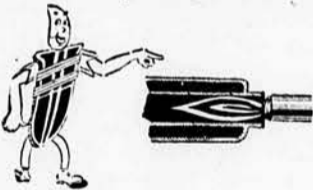
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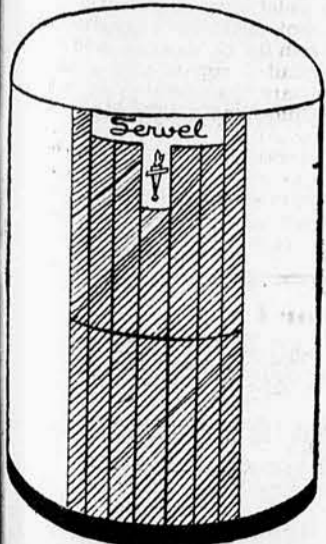
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AND FOR STOMACH RELIEF it contains a reliable carminative to help warm and comfort your upset stomach. So when you're sluggish, upset, and want to feel worlds better, remember Dr. Caldwell's. This one medicine gives you pleasant relief from constipation, and also comforts your upset stomach.

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QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

Use Airplane Spraying for Sagebrush Eradication

By RUTH McMILLION

SAGEBRUSH eradication by airplane is now available to Kansas farmers and stockmen. And it is no longer an experiment. It is a guarantee.

The Farm Bureau, Productive Marketing Association and Soil Conservation organizations are all co-operating in their efforts to make it available to landowners.

D. A. Savage, senior agronomist, of the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., says that spraying will be used extensively from now on. It is figured that it actually costs more to mow sagebrush than to have it sprayed. Spraying apparently does not affect healthy grass, thus has advantage over mowing which cuts grass and sagebrush alike.

Too, spraying increases the carrying capacity of a pasture after elimination of sagebrush and noxious weeds. Sagebrush that was sprayed last June had in October doubled its carrying capacity. In sloughs and low places where they did not spray the weeds were knee-deep to waist-high. In like places, sprayed, there were no weeds and grass was pretty well established.

The cost of spraying is \$2 an acre including the formula 2,4-D. It is figured the weed kill alone offsets the \$2 an acre, not figuring sagebrush eradication.

The formula consists in 1 pound of 2,4-D, 0.6 pound of sodium carbonate, 1 gallon of Diesel oil, and 4 gallons of water to the acre with an airplane.

The water is to thin the 2,4-D, and the fuel oil is to keep the mixture in a heavy spray until it reaches the ground, thus preventing it from turning into a mist and drifting.

Leo Brown, Clark county soil-conservation specialist, says stockmen will supply the water refill for the planes. A 300- or 400-gallon water tank will do. They will provide a landing strip which will require little effort on their part. Anything that a car can travel across at 25 to 30 miles an hour will suffice for an airplane runway. Also, the stockmen will have to provide their flagmen, three, maybe more, depending upon the size of their acreage. These flagmen signal the pilot as to where the next strip should be sprayed.

Airplane service guarantees a 75 per cent kill. It is presumed that in 7 to 9 years, or probably longer, after the first spraying, it might be necessary to spray again to get the plants that have come up from seed.

The Bureau of Plant Industry and Soil Conservation experiment near

Fort Supply, Okla., and on the Oasis Ranch near Higgins, Tex., resulted in a 95 to 98 per cent kill.

Dale Engler, Clark county agent, sprayed a 10-acre patch on the Marion Rankin farm, using a cattle-spraying machine, and realized a 90 to 95 per cent kill.

The best time for spraying usually is the latter part of May or the first weeks in June. That, however, depends upon the season. Spraying must be done when the plants are most active in their growth.

It is reported unnecessary to remove cattle from the range when spraying, as the formula apparently is harmless to them. It will kill some trees and knock leaves from others. It is well to avoid spraying sandy knobs and knolls, thus killing the growth which prevents soil erosion.

In Clark county, more than 12,200 acres have been contracted for sagebrush spraying, and the PMA is allowing a limited payment for this eradication.

Here some ranches have contracted 2,000 acres, others 1,500 and others on down to 80 acres.

Jacks Flying Service, of Clark county, has purchased 3 Stearman trainer planes which will be equipped for this spraying project.

One advantage Jack plans to give to the ranchers is that he will spray any acreage, regardless of how small.

Three army fliers, local men with farm backgrounds, will pilot the Stearman planes. Jack Stephens, owner of the flying service, was a flying instructor during the war. He was reared on a 4,000-acre Clark county ranch. Of course, he will pilot one plane. S. G. Ihde, who instructed advanced instrument flying during the war, and who now operates 560 acres for himself, will pilot another. And Joseph Whittington, who has farmed and who flew in the army troop carrier command serving 18 months in the ETO, will pilot the third.

The planes must fly only 6 to 30 feet high in spraying for sagebrush. And the men realize the significance of a good kill for the stockmen in their county.

Some ranches may eventually have as much as 15,000 acres of their range land sprayed for sagebrush eradication.

It is possible for one plane to spray about 500 acres in one day.

Specialists of the Soil Conservation Service will co-operate and notify contractors as to the exact date the spraying should begin.

Coming Events

February (full month)—Labette county 4-H Club campaign to raise funds for a camp building.

February 7—Wichita county home furnishings meeting, conducted by Vera Ellithorpe, KSC Extension specialist.

February 8-11—Kansas Farmers Union 4th annual officers training school, Lindsborg.

February 9—Woodson county poultry school and poultry equipment meeting, Harold Stover and M. A. Seaton, leaders, Yates Center Court Room, 2 p. m.

February 9-10—Farm, Home and Industrial Conference, Hutchinson.

February 11-12—Farm, Home and Industrial Conference, Colby.

February 12—Sedgwick county sheep feeders tour.

February 12—All-day poultry-agricultural engineering meeting conducted by M. A. Seaton and Harold Stover, of K. S. C., at Fort Scott.

February 12-13—Farm, Home and Industrial Conference, Beloit.

February 14—Barton county, rural life party at Lyons for Ellsworth, Rice, Reno and McPherson counties.

February 16—Jefferson county 4-H leader school, Oskaloosa.

February 16—Osage county poultry school, management and housing, Osage City, 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.

February 16—Pottawatomie county first annual meeting soil conservation district co-operators, Westmoreland high school auditorium, 8 p. m.

February 16—Saline county milk and cream producers educational meeting, Salina, 10:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Sponsored by Saline county extension service and co-operating processors. J. W. Linn and local dairy leaders will appear on program.

February 17—Clay county winter poultry

school, Farm Bureau hall, Clay Center, 2 p. m.

February 17-18—Osborne county home improvement school, Downs, for all adjoining counties. House remodeling, sewage disposal, water systems and electricity will be discussed.

February 18—Johnson county 4-H leaders training school.

February 18—Morton county, John Hanna 4-H Club department, KSC, Manhattan.

February 19—Saline county poultry production meeting, Salina, 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. M. E. Jackson, KSC poultry specialist and local leaders on the program.

February 19—(tentative) Lane county-wide dinner and program for Farm Bureau members. Art Briese, humorist from Hot Springs, speaker.

February 19-20—District home improvement school, Washington City Hall, 9:30 a. m. Includes Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Smith and Clay counties. On program, Vera Ellithorpe, Mrs. Ethel Self, Leo T. Wendling, of KSC Extension Service; Ivan Shull, State Board of Health; Keller Cordon, of Portland Cement Co.

February 20—Wichita county irrigation school, conducted by Walter Selby, KSC Extension engineer; Frank Bierberly, Extension agronomist.

February 20—First annual meeting of Ark Valley Breeders' Association (artificial insemination association), Home National Bank Bldg., Winfield.

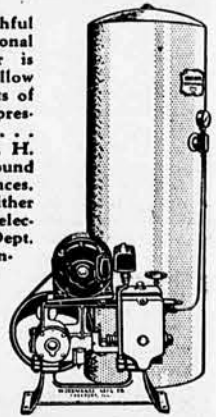
February 21—Morton county, foods and nutrition, Miss Elizabeth Randle, KSC, leader.

February 23—Ottawa county specialists meeting, conducted by Luther Willoughby and Lot Taylor, Minneapolis Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

February 24—Cloud county crop and live-

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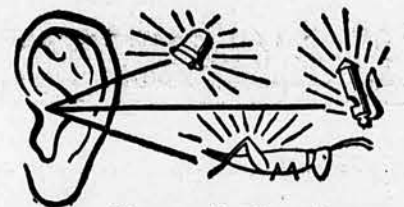


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stock meeting. Leaders Luther Willoughby and Lot Taylor.

February 24-25—District home improvement school, Farm Bureau Hall, Fort Scott.

February 25—Morton county. Agronomy, entomology and farm management meeting. Dr. E. G. Kelly and Gerald Brown, KSC, leaders.

February 25—Wichita county, district meeting on office procedure for county agents, home demonstration agents, and office secretaries. Scott, Greeley, Hamilton and Kearny.

February 25—Lyon county crops and livestock school, Emporia, Civic Auditorium. Cleavinger, Hoss and King co-operating.

February 26—Kiowa county district National Farm Loan Association (NFLA), Greensburg. All day meeting.

February 26-27—Osage county. District home improvement school, Lyndon, 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., both days. Will include all types of information on home improvement and also a number of exhibits.

February 27—Shawnee county. Topeka Mill and Elevator Co., hosts at dinner, to Farm Bureau men, Garfield Park Shelter House, Topeka, 7 p. m. Speakers, Floyd W. Smith, KSC assistant professor of soils; C. F. Schnabel, nutritional chemist, Kansas City, Kan.

February 27—Ellsworth county livestock day, Ellsworth.

February 27—Clay county winter dairy meeting, Farm Bureau hall, Clay Center, 2 p. m.

March 1—Morton county. Foods and nutrition meeting. Gertrude Allen, foods and nutrition specialist, KSC, leader.

March 1—Ottawa county, specialists meeting. Knight and Jackson, KSC professors, leaders. Minneapolis, Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

March 2—Sedgwick county district crop improvement meeting, Wichita.

March 2—Cloud county meeting for both men and women, on electrical wiring and equipment and on poultry problems. KSC professors Bob Knight and M. E. Jackson, leaders.

March 3—Ottawa county specialists meeting, Minneapolis, Carl Elling, leader. Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

March 4—Lane county crops and livestock committee meeting, Dighton.

March 4—Washington county nitrate tests on wheat and brome grass. L. E. Willoughby, leader.

March 4—Johnson county, discussion meeting on international relations. C. R. Jacard, Kansas State College, leader.

March 4—Swine school, Farm Bureau hall, Clay Center, 2 p. m.

March 5—Woodson county certified seed meeting, 10 a. m., Sowder Seed House, Toronto. E. A. Cleavinger, leader.

March 6—Lyon county 4-H festival.

March 6—Electr city and the poultry farm, Ellsworth.

March 6—Barton county 4-H Club day, Hoisington, in high school.

March 6—Clay county 4-H Club day, Clay Center, high school auditorium.

March 8—Agronomy meeting, Clay Center, evening meeting.

March 8-11—National convention of Farmers Union, Denver.

March 9-11—Kansas Livestock Association meeting, Topeka.

March 12-13—District home improvement school, Ellsworth.

March 13—Saline county 4-H Club day, Salina.

March 13—Osborne county 4-H Club day, Osborne.

March 13—Lane county 4-H Club day, Dighton.

March 13—Washington county 4-H festival, Morrowville high school.

March 13—Ottawa county 4-H festival, Minneapolis high school auditorium.

March 15—Osage county sheep and wool school, Osage city, 1:30 p. m.

March 15—Jefferson county. School conducted by engineering and soil conservation specialists.

March 16—Jefferson county unit lesson leader school.

March 16—Johnson county vegetable meeting. W. G. Amstein, Kansas State College, leader.

March 17—Johnson county rural engineering and conservation meeting. Ferguson and Harper, Kansas State College, leaders.

March 17-18—McPherson county farmers institute.

March 18—Barton county-wide 4-H preview, at Ellinwood.

March 18—Kiowa county cattlemen's evening meeting, Greensburg.

March 18-19—Rice county Farm and Home Week, Lyons. Four specialists leaders.

March 18-19—Home improvement school, Emporia, Civic Auditorium. Five-county school. Chamber of Commerce, Emporia, in charge of exhibits. Extension Service co-operating.

March 19—Osage county Rural Life Organization meeting with Velma McGaugh.

March 19—Ottawa county. Marketing specialist, Gerald Brown, Minneapolis, Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

March 20—Sub-district 4-H Day, Hoisington, Hoisington high school for Rush, Barton, Stafford, Pawnee and Edwards counties.

March 20—Kiowa county 4-H day. All 4-H Clubs participating in competition in preparation for sub-district 4-H Day to be held at Pratt, March 27.

March 20—Wichita county. Mary Elsie Border meets with 4-H Club leaders.

March 24—Morton county. Engineering and soil conservation meeting. Walter E. Selby and Harold B. Harper, KSC, leaders.

March 26—Shawnee county. John Morrill & Co., hosts at dinner, Garfield Park Shelter House, 7 p. m. Livestock program.

March 27—Mitchell county, district 4-H festival, Beloit.

March 27—Sub-district 4-H Day, Pratt.

March 27—Woodson county 4-H spring festival, Yates Center, high school auditorium.

March 27—Douglas county, 4-H Club day at Lawrence.

Might Try 2,4-D On Weedy Wheat

By GENE SPRATT

CHEMICALLY killing weeds in growing wheat is a recent development many Kansas farmers believe could be of real value to them. Particular interest is developing this year, according to many wheat farmers, as a result of poor seeding conditions in the Kansas Wheat Belt which may lead to unusually weedy wheat next summer.

T. F. Yost, director of the Noxious Weed Division, for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, offers the following suggestions for those concerned with this phase of modern farming.

2,4-D is the chemical that shows the greatest promise in this type of work. But Yost states that Kansas is unable to make specific recommendations for its use, since there has been little experimental and no known field-scale work conducted in this state up to the present time.

Field trials as well as purely experimental work have been completed in Nebraska, however, according to Yost, and due to the similarity of problems between the two states their results and recommendations should correspond closely to Kansas conditions.

Spearheading the work with 2,4-D in Nebraska is Noel S. Hanson, Extension Agronomist, University of Nebraska. In summarizing his work, Hanson points out that wheat, or any of the small grains, should only be treated with 2,4-D when weed infestation is so heavy that material yield reductions will result unless they are eradicated.

According to the Nebraska experiments there are two stages of crop development when treatment is especially effective and the danger of damage is reduced to a minimum. One stage is just as the crop reaches full tiller and joining begins, and the second period

is after bloom. At other times the wheat should not be subjected to the 2,4-D treatment. The Nebraska experiments demonstrated the pre-emergence treatment of the soil is not effective in wheat and may result in severe damage.

Considering the methods of applying this chemical the airplane seems to be the most suitable for after-bloom treatments, since ground equipment would cause heavy mechanical damage.

When the wheat is in full tiller either airplanes or tractor sprayers can be used. The most practical method for the average farmer is to use a large boom attached to his farm tractor.

The actual amounts of 2,4-D that should be used, as recommended by Nebraska, depend upon certain field conditions and the form of chemical used. The Hanson report, however, did list some amounts that will apply in most cases.

In treating annual weeds in wheat, apply 5 to 100 gallons of water per acre, depending on density of foliage. Generally speaking 10 to 15 gallons should be adequate for average weedy wheat situations. Add 2,4-D at the rate of 1/2 pound acid of the ester type, or 3/8 pound acid of the amine or sodium-salt types per acre. Yost stressed that in buying any 2,4-D material the label on the package should be checked to determine just what type and per cent strength material is contained, and then the directions followed closely in applying. 2,4-D will work effectively only as long as it is used with proper caution and respect.

In the entire field, Yost commented again, wheat should be treated only if weeds are seriously affecting the yield, and in all cases only recommended procedures should be followed for maximum benefits from the chemical.

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ORDER NOW—SAVE! Prices going up soon! See your dealer. If he hasn't the genuine K-S, order direct. "Special" model, 2-plow size (was \$100) now only \$70; 1-plow size, \$67 FOB factory. Order at once! Or, write for free literature!

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FREDONIA, KANSAS

Would Need 6 More Men

If It Wasn't for the Help of Electricity

By TED HARVEY



Dole Hildebrandt placing milk in one of the two delivery trucks. Milk is delivered daily to stores and homes in Pittsburg.

THE part electricity plays in profitable, modern dairying is clearly shown by the Hildebrandt & Son Dairy, located on a farm a mile and a half southeast of Pittsburg. This dairy with its slogan, "Milk untouched by human hands," was put into operation in June, 1947. And in the words of Carson Hildebrandt, the owner, "We couldn't operate if it wasn't for electricity."

This 128-acre farm and dairy, located in the heart of the Southeast Kansas coal fields, is a typical example of the practical application of electric service to a modern farm dairy. The Hildebrandts actually began their dairying operations about 10 years ago, but only within the last year have they applied electric service to their dairying. Along with their dairying they specialize in growing wheat and corn. At present they process about 200 gallons of milk a day, with about 50 per cent being received from other farmers in the surrounding territory. Processing the milk is done by one man, Alfred R. Ahrens. He is a neighboring farmer who is able to complete the chores on his farm, with the aid of the electric milker, in time to devote at least 6 to 8 hours a day in helping Mr. Hildebrandt. "I would need 6 to 8 men to help me do my work," says Mr. Ahrens, "if it wasn't for electricity."

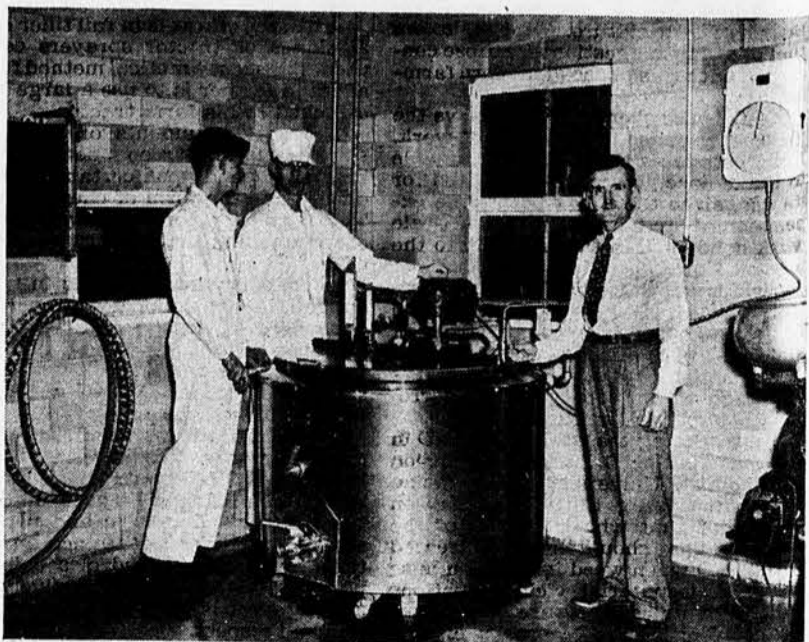
Mr. Ahrens and Mr. Hildebrandt agree that milking is a hard job using the old-fashioned hand method, but becomes a pleasure with the use of their dual electric milking machines. "The milking machine," says Mr. Ahrens,

"gives you time to rest during the milking period and reduces milking time from 10 to 3 minutes a cow."

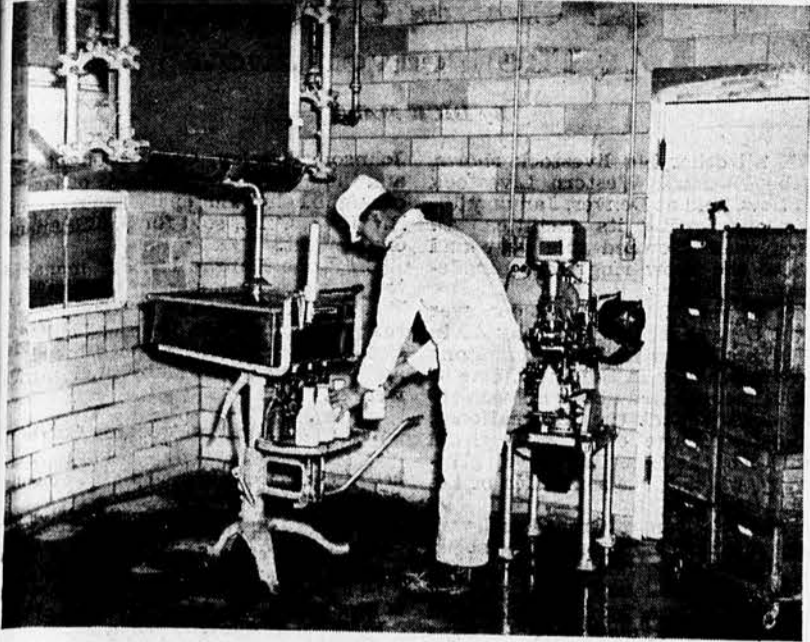
Milk is taken from the dairy barn in cans to the can cooler, where it is poured into cans that have been stored in the electric can cooler during the day. This quickly lowers the temperature of the milk to 40 degrees. The cooler uses one electric motor to spray water onto the cans and another to maintain the ice bank in the bottom of the cooler. After leaving this cooler milk is dumped into the receiving vat that employs an electric motor to pump it into the pasteurizer, remaining here for 30 minutes at 143 degrees temperature. Electric motors provide power for the agitator in this steam pasteurizer, and in the separate water system that cools the pasteurized milk down to a temperature of 120 degrees.

Again, electricity is used to pump the milk from the pasteurizer to the large surface cooler or aerator as it sometimes is called. The surface cooler using refrigerated water lowers the temperature of the milk to 43 degrees. The milk then flows into the bottle-filler. Later for sanitary purposes each bottle is "hooded" by the electric hooding machine.

The water-pumping problem is easily solved by the use of 3 electric pumps. One is used to supply water (soft) for all of the equipment, a water pump to provide refrigerated water for the surface cooler, and a third pump for general household and farm needs. The part that electric refrigeration plays is clearly in evidence in the



Dole Hildebrandt, Alfred Ahrens and Carson Hildebrandt standing before the 110-gallon-capacity pasteurizer. A one-fourth horsepower motor is used to run the agitator in this steam pasteurizer. Milk remains in it for 30 minutes at 143 degrees temperature. To the right of Carson Hildebrandt may be seen the separator that uses a one-fourth horsepower motor.



Alfred Ahrens using the hand-operated bottle-filling machine. Above him may be seen the large surface milk cooler or aerator. This surface cooler using refrigerated water lowers the temperature of the milk to 43 degrees. The electric "hooding" machine is to the right of Mr. Ahrens. Each bottle of milk is "hooded" for sanitary purposes.

by 10-foot walk-in refrigerator that used for storage purposes.

On this modern, electrified farm the value of electricity in the home for comfort and convenience and for the labor-saving duties for Mrs. Hildebrandt were not overlooked. The heating problem, which is a headache to many farm folks, was easily solved with the installation of a coal furnace and a furnace fan. "It would have been necessary," says Mr. Hildebrandt, "for us to build a basement for the furnace if we didn't use an electric blower that adequately circulates heat thru our story home." Cooking, which plays an important role in any household, under the management of the electric range. "Because of the electric range," says Mrs. Hildebrandt, "I was able to take the time to go out and solicit milk customers at the time we started our dairy, and my meal was cooked and ready to serve when I returned home. Even today, outside activities keep me away much of the time but the meal is always ready when I want it. . . . In fact it is so clean, fast and convenient, I couldn't keep house without it."

At present, Mr. Hildebrandt is able

to manage this efficient electrical dairy farm with the assistance of Mr. Ahrens, and his son Dole Hildebrandt, who has charge of collecting and the distribution of the daily milk supply. In the future, an electric water heater will be installed in the home to work in conjunction with the electric water pump that has been in operation for 8 years.

The Hildebrandt & Son Dairy is a true example of how electricity can help the dairy farmer. And as Mr. Hildebrandt says, "Now with electricity I am able to engage in a business that makes it possible for my son and me to work together, along with providing a future business for my son."

Iced Sweet Corn

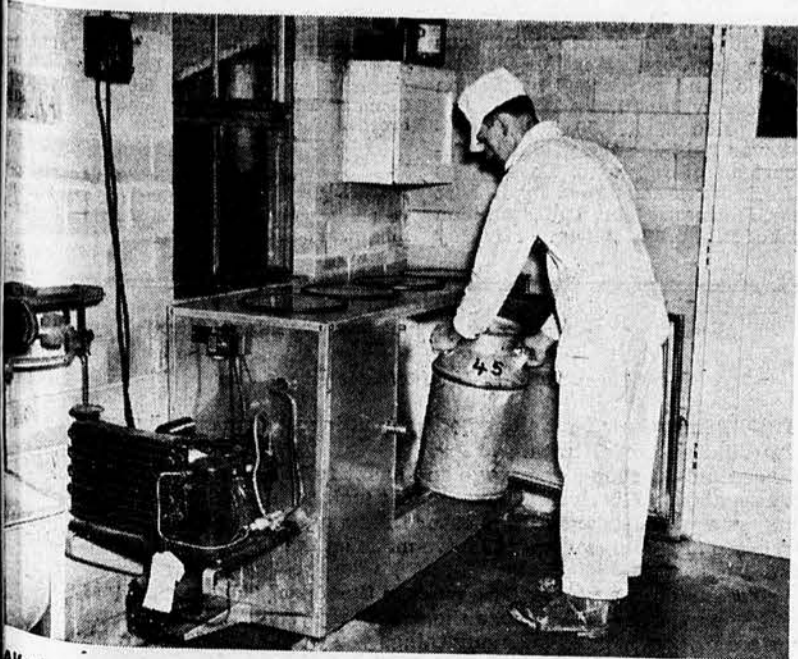
A unique marketing experiment in Illinois took ice-dipped, garden-fresh sweet corn to consumers' tables. The idea was to eliminate all possibility of the corn losing its sugar content and turning into starch, by precooling and icing the ears immediately after they were picked.

The ice-dipping slows down deterioration of the corn by arresting respiration. "Sweet corn exposed to temperatures above 40 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit loses its sweetness, quality and kernel tenderness even a few hours after it has been removed from the plant," said Prof. R. A. Kelly, of the University of Illinois.

To assure "field freshness," farmers co-operating in the tests snapped the sweet corn in late afternoon, immediately dipped it in ice water and delivered daily to the retail store under shaved ice. The corn was kept in refrigerated display cases, also under shaved ice.

High on a Windy Hill

That is a good place to fly kites. And it isn't too early for boys and girls to begin making them in their spare time. If you need a plan, our leaflet gives some ideas for making kites as well as flying them. Anyone interested may order the kite leaflet from Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.



Alfred R. Ahrens, an employee of the Hildebrandt & Son Dairy, placing a can of milk in the electric can cooler. Empty cans are placed in this 4-can-capacity cooler during the day, and milk is dumped into them as it is brought from the dairy barn, thus lowering the temperature of the milk to 40 degrees. One one-horsepower motor is used on the compressor and 1 for the sprayer.

IT'S Super Chick!

SUPER GOOCH'S BEST

You poultry raisers know that your chicks will have only one chance to make a safe and fast start—and you can't afford to throw this chance away.

Feed Gooch's Best Starting Feeds to your chicks for the first six weeks and be sure they will get the needed feed elements for fast growth. Gooch's Best Starting Feed is well balanced with vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins—all to help make your chicks "Super Chicks."

IN COLORFUL PRINT BAGS, TOO!

All Gooch Chick Feeds are packed in valuable, useful, hard-to-get dress print material in many attractive designs . . . just the thing for home sewing.

See Your Gooch Feed Dealer

GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED



Mash — Pellets — Granules

Steel IS Cheap!

Were It Not So Cheap There Would Be No GRAY MARKET

You never hear of a "black market" or a "gray market" when prices on any commodity are in balance with demand.

But, when prices are held down in the face of over-demand, the unscrupulous speculator, by hook or crook, manages to buy at the legitimate market and sell for all the traffic will bear.

This is true whether prices are held down by Government regulation (which breeds "black markets") or by voluntary action on the part of producers (which breeds "gray markets").

Voluntarily, the steel industry has held down advances in the price of steel. Compared to virtually all other commodities, price advances in the last ten years on steel at the mills are extremely modest. Yet, costs of steel making have soared far above normal and the demand continues beyond our vastly increased steel producing capacity.

Were steel prices to advance 2¢ more per pound in line with advances in the prices of most other commodities, the "gray market" in steel would vanish.

Sheffield prefers to fight the "gray market" and inflation—

- 1st—By making more steel products than ever before in Sheffield history.
- 2nd—By distributing them through regular established and reputable distributors and dealers.
- 3rd—By asking all of our customers not to resell at more than regular market prices.
- 4th—By imploring all users of steel products not to pay more than regular market prices.

Steel Is Cheap. Let's all fight to keep it so.

SHEFFIELD STEEL CORPORATION

HOUSTON KANSAS CITY TULSA

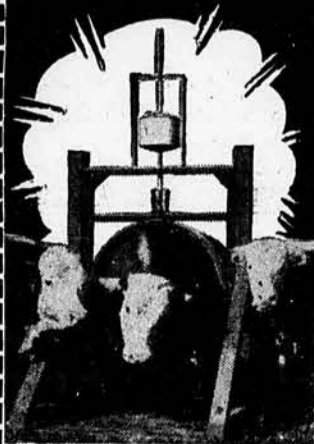
Carbon and Alloy Steel, Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Plates, Sheets, Merchant Bars, Steel Joists, Structural Shapes, Road Guard, Reinforcing Bars

Welded Wire Mesh, Wire Products, Wire Rods, Fence, Spring Wire, Nails, Rivets, Grinding Media, Forgings, Track Spikes, Bolt and Nut Products

SHEFFIELD STEEL

SALES OFFICES: Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Denver, Colo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Lubbock, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.

KILL GRUBS and LICE



-- this Easy Way!

Amazing Automatic Currier treats livestock automatically. Kills lice, grubs, wolves, wavers, ticks, flies, mange mites. Cattle treat themselves when and where needed, applying pest-paralyzing Oil or Dust Insecticide, currying it in. Parasites are killed and brushed out before they cause damage. Boosts gains... adds profit. Saves labor. Saves feed bunks, fences, mangers. Always on guard. Lasts a life-time. Get details today on this amazing machine.

REMEMBER Grubby, Lousy Cattle Don't Top the Market

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG CO.
Dept. KF-12 PENDER, NEBRASKA

RUSH FOR SPECIAL PROGRESSIVE FARMER OFFER

NAME..... P.O.....

All Classes Crowded At The Denver Show

By DICK MANN

LIKE all other big livestock shows, the National Western Livestock Show, held at Denver, January 16-24, is outgrowing its facilities. All classes were crowded this year and most of the show rings were inadequate.

The biggest Shorthorn show ever held at Denver was reported by Alvin T. Warrington, of Leoti, who had one third-place heifer in the show. One of the 2 heifers ranked above his was reserve champion at the International, Chicago, and the other was grand champion of the American Royal, Kansas City, which gives some idea of the competition.

W. G. Nicholson, of Great Bend, was the only Kansas exhibitor in the sheep show for breeding flocks, and George Hoffman, of Abilene, was the only Kansas exhibitor of fat lambs. O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, was the only Kansas representative in the fat hog show (carload lots). No Kansas breeders entered the purebred classes.

Record prices were paid for all classes of livestock in the sales following the show.

One hundred eighty-seven Herefords sold for a total of \$386,215, and an average of \$2,065. Seventy heifers brought an average of \$1,174 and 117 bulls an average of \$2,598. Top bull price was \$15,000 for a long yearling, S-O Royal Prince 2nd, consigned by Dr. E. L. Scott, of Gunnison and Phoenix, and purchased by Eugene Selvage, Gilroy, Cal. Top heifer was TH Rebel 39th, consigned by Walter W. Thorp, Bratton, S. D., and purchased by Bort Brothers, Uniontown, Pa., for \$5,000.

In the Angus sale, 48 bulls sold for \$40,975, or an average of \$833. Thirty-three cows sold for \$19,050, or an average of \$577 plus. The top-selling bull, Model Erica Lad., was consigned by L. B. Pierce, Creston, Ill., and sold for \$3,200 to M. H. Harden, Nunn, Colo. Top-selling female was Blackbird Lady D., 14th, consigned by R. T. Davis, Wheatridge, Colo., and sold to Louis Pinello, Colorado Springs. Sixteen pens of bulls (3 bulls to pen) brought a total of \$37,415.

Twenty-eight carloads of fat cattle, 21 carloads of fat hogs and 22 carloads of fat sheep brought a total of \$260,000.

Karl Hoffman, of Ida Grove, Ia., received \$50 a hundredweight for the champion carload of 15 Hereford steers, which grossed more than \$10,000. The grand champion carload of feeder cattle, consigned by W. D. Sidley, Encampment, Wyo., sold for \$51.50 a hundredweight to H. D. McDougal, of Tontana Farms, Collinsville, Cal. The reserve champion carload, consigned by DeBerard Cattle Co., Kremmling, Colo., sold for \$55.75 a hundredweight to Vollmer Brothers, Holstein, Ia. The first 7 carloads of feeders brought an average price above \$40 a hundredweight. Ninety-three carloads averaged \$33.64.

One hundred ten carloads of commercial feeders went thru the ring. Highest price paid was \$47.50 a hundredweight on a load of Shorthorns consigned by Josef Winkler, Castle Rock, Colo., and purchased by Nelson Farm, Morrisville, Ill.

A top price of \$31.50 a hundredweight was paid for the grand champion carload of fat hogs. These hogs were Berkshires consigned by Robert Skinner, Herman, Nebr. The champion carload of fat lambs, consigned by Roy

Johnson, Greeley, Colo., brought \$28, and the champion truckload of lambs, consigned by Eugene Doversberger, Brighton, Colo., sold for \$30.50 a hundredweight.

Only one Kansas breeder managed to get a championship in the National Western, CK Ranch, Brookville, had the grand champion Hereford bull, CK Creator 13th. Other Kansas breeders, and the showing made by their entries were as follows:

Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Cattle

James B. Hollinger, Chapman: 4th place heifer, 3rd place bull, 4th on pen of 5 bulls, 4th on pen of 3 bulls.

A. J. Schuler & Son, Junction City: 9th place heifer, 6th place bull.

Harry E. Peirce, Hutchinson: 3rd place pen of 5 bulls.

Irl F. Ramage, Little River: 5th place pen of 3 bulls.

Francis J. & Alice B. Perrier, Eureka: 6th and 8th place pens of 3 bulls.

McCurry Brothers, Sedgwick: 10th place pen of 3 bulls.

Hereford Breeding Cattle

CK Ranch, Brookville: Champion bull, CK Creator 13th; 6th place bull, 5th place heifer, 8th on pair yearlings, 9th on 3 bulls, 1st on 2 bulls, 5th on carload 12 yearling bulls, 3rd on carload 15 senior bull calves.

Foster Farms, Rexford: 6th place bull, 7th place heifer.

L. L. Jones & Son, Garden City: 5th on carload 15 senior bull calves.

J. A. Schoen & Sons, Lenora: 2nd place on carload 15 senior bull calves.

Shorthorn Breeding Cattle

Loren D. Webb, Syracuse: 2nd place bull, Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti: 7th place bull, 3rd place heifer, 7th place heifer, 9th place heifer.

Open Class Steers

Reserve champion Hereford, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Open class fat Hereford steers: Shirley Stewart, Coldwater, 10th; Elmer L. Pelton, Raymond, 7th; Katheryn Lappin, Jetmore, 6th.

Open class fat Aberdeen-Angus cattle: Duane Dillon, Smith Center, 11th; Chester Bare, Protection, 5th; Leland Bradley, Oswego, 6th.

Open class fat Shorthorn cattle: Khurt Farms, Edson, 1st, 3rd and 7th place light steers; 8th medium heavy steer; 2nd place group of 3 steers, any weight.

Junior Fat Hereford Cattle

Richard Roenfeldt, Dodge City, 7th; Ted Lohr, Kanorado, 10th; Jerry Waters, St. Francis, 13th; Elmer Planalto, Atwood, 12th; Katheryn Lappin, Jetmore, 2nd; Terry Gardner, St. Francis, 6th.

Junior Fat Aberdeen-Angus

Helen Gardiner, Ashland, 8th; LaRuth Sundgren, Lindsborg, 9th; Bob Geiman, Windom, 11th; H. A. McCurry, Sedgwick, 8th; Bill Ericson, Marquette, 4th; Wayne Counter, Overland, 14th.

Junior Fat Shorthorn Cattle

Phillip Sherlock, St. Francis, 4th; Lawrence House, Goodland, 7th; Clement Lindholm, Windom, 10th; Carry Nielan, St. Francis, 6th; Phillip Sherlock, St. Francis, 2nd.

Beef Showmanship Contest

Katheryn Lappin, Jetmore, 2nd in Hereford; LaRuth Sundgren, Lindsborg, 4th in Angus; Clement Windom, 1st in Shorthorn; Clement Lindholm, Windom, 3rd in all breeds.

Breeding Sheep

W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend (Hampshires): 5th on 3 ram lambs; 3rd and 5th on yearling ewes; 3rd on flock of 1 ram, 2 yearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs.

"My Finest Improvement"

Farm Shop Is Used Almost Every Day

I DON'T know how I got along before I put in my farm shop," says Ernest A. Windhorst, of Ottawa.

He erected his shop 2 years ago and has it fully equipped now for nearly every repair job. His electrical equipment includes a welding outfit, motors, lights, emery wheels and all the other things needed for a quick job. "That shop is the finest improvement I have made on the farm," states Mr. Windhorst.

How many days a year will he work in the shop? "There hardly is a day during the year that I don't use the shop," reports Mr. Windhorst. "I was surprised myself to find how many things you can find to do if you have the equipment."

One fine thing about the Windhorst shop is that it has large double doors that allow bringing most any farm machine right into the shop. This saves lots of time and makes the work much easier and more comfortable.

CLIP AND MAIL THIS AD NOW

Carload Sheep

George Hoffman, Abilene, 1st on truckload fat lambs over 100 pounds.

Carload Fat Hogs

O Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, 3rd place carload heavy hogs (240 to 275 pounds) on a load of Hampshires.

Quarter Horses

Dan Offutt, Garden City, 4th on colts foaled in 1944; Roy Evans, Dodge City, 5th on colts foaled in 1947; Roy Evans, Dodge City, 2nd on fillies foaled in 1943 or 1944; Ross McFarlane, Ashland, 3rd on fillies foaled in 1945.

Stock-Type Palominos

Elmer Wilson, Dodge City, 2nd on mares foaled in 1945 or before.
Pleasure-horse type Palominos: Elmer Wilson, reserve champion mare.

Livestock Sales

In the various livestock sales that followed the shows, Kansas stockmen made the following sales and purchases:

Hereford bulls sold: JO Royal Domino 21st, by L. L. Jones & Son, Garden City, to Greenhill Farm, Tulsa, for \$6,000. Hereford bulls purchased: Advance Seth 2d, by O. W. Linam, Burdette, from DeBerard & Reago, for \$2,700; Hiwan Prince A. 124th, by Miller and Manning, Council Grove, from Hiwan Ranch, for \$1,650; F. Baca Elation 14th, by Fred Routt, Medicine Lodge, from Otto Fulscher, for \$3,200; BTO Pioneer, by Roy Deewall, Wilmore, from Ed Belsky, for \$2,350; CR Chief 5th, by E. G. Burnbank, Utica, from Colvert Ranch, for \$500; Belmont Domino 50th, by John Aler, St. Francis, from Herbert Chandler, for \$1,000.

Hereford females purchased: Miss Plus 3d, by J. J. Barkley, Grinnell, from D & M Herefords, for \$475; Princess Domino 5th, by J. J. Barkley, from L. N. Headlee, for \$400; Danny Beau Queen, by J. J. Barkley, from J. C. Ainsworth, for \$475; LS Blue Bonnet 221st, by Don Schaeffer, Hutchinson, from Roy R. Largent & Sons, for \$700.

Angus bulls sold: L. B. Ercop, by Leonard C. Brown, St. Francis, to W. D. Craney, for \$375; Revemere of Wheatland, by James B. Hollinger, Chapman, to Angus Cattle Co., for \$525.

Angus females sold: Miss Burgess of Wheatland, by James B. Hollinger, to A. B. Lucore, for \$500; Wheatland Bird Queen 28th, by James B. Hollinger to R. D. Low, for \$400.

Angus pens of 3 & 5 bulls: James Hol-

linger to Fred Fegel, at \$535 a head; Harry E. Peirce, Hutchinson, to Angus Cattle Co., at \$575 a head; Dalebanks Farms, Eureka, to Felix Becker, at \$575 a head; Dalebanks Farms to Felix Becker at \$585 a head; James B. Hollinger to Leona and Don Chrisler, Natoma, at \$600 a head; Irl F. Ramage, Little River, to Wes Boe, at \$525 a head; McCurry Brothers, Sedgwick, to F. L. Ferrell at \$550 a head.

Angus females purchased: Elba 13th of Great Oaks, by C. E. Reed, Wichita, from Great Oaks Stock Farm, for \$1,000; Pride of Imperial 82d, by Chester James, Kanorado, from Max Hoffmeister, for \$700; Barmar Quality Estones, by Ralph Gardner, Ashland, from Wayland Hopley Farms, for \$950.

Auction Sale of Fat Cattle

Fourth place load of Hereford steers consigned by Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, sold at \$34.25 a hundredweight. Reserve champion Hereford steer consigned by Kansas State College sold for \$42 a hundredweight. Single steers consigned by Kuhrt Farms, Edson, sold for \$35.50, \$34.50, \$38 and \$37. Other steers offered by Kansans, and their sale price, included Chester Bare, Protection, one for \$37.25; Leland Bradley, Oswego, one for \$37.75; Shirley Stewart, Coldwater, one for \$37.75; Duane Dilloh, Smith Center, one for \$36.75, and Harry Peirce, Hutchinson, one for \$35.75.

In the feeder calf sale, Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, sold a load of heifer calves at \$185 a head. Aaron Fell, Stafford, purchased a load of heifer calves for \$30.25 a hundredweight.

George Hoffman, Abilene, received \$26.50 a hundredweight for his prize truckload of fat lambs.

O Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, received \$27.50 a hundredweight for a carload of fat hogs. These hogs placed third in the show.

In the Quarter Horse auction Calvin Hutchins, Scott City, sold Powerhouse for \$325; Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, sold Mab for \$475; L. D. Hall, Coldwater, sold Hall's Candy for \$310 and Hall's Ginger for \$350; Gene Nichols, Meade, sold Bob Wade for \$660; and John Egger, Moline, sold an unnamed animal for \$725. Dean Ewing, Quinter, bought a bay filly from C. E. Hobbgood for \$385.

Two Kansans paid top prices in the Palomino auction. Chester I. Bare and Son, Protection, paid \$1,800 for a stallion, Reno's Golden Colonel, consigned by Bryan Packard, Colorado Springs. This stallion was the highest-selling animal in the sale. Fred Wercher, Kansas City, Kan., paid \$1,250 for another stallion, Golden Scorcher, consigned by Al C. Burkhart, Cherokee, Ia.



Soil Program Made Easier

IF YOU wish to get the benefits of the Agricultural Conservation Practice program in 1948 you will find the plan different and more simple this year than in previous years.

Farmers will still make their application to the county ACA office before performing any of the practices they wish to include under the local conservation program. But they will be free to do this at any time during the year, instead of having to sign up at the county office by May 1 as has been true in previous years.

Glenn H. Johnson, Kansas PMA chairman, Manhattan, points out that every county association receives a county allotment of funds. Using this allotment the county committee can co-operate with farmers who carry out conservation practices considered important to the farm and in the public interest.

The amount of the county budgets is roughly 42 per cent of the amount earned by farmers in 1947. With such a large reduction in funds, the county committees must have financial controls that will permit them to co-operate with the largest number of farmers possible on the best practices for the

county. But they must also know where they stand in promising funds for payment. The new system gives the counties this kind of information.

Mr. Johnson says the new system is much like the one each individual uses with his local bank. A farmer makes a deposit and then he writes out checks to use the money. Under the new system for the co-operative conservation program, the association receives an allotment. This is just like receiving money on deposit. If farmer "A" comes in to the county committee and wishes to carry out a practice such as terracing, the county committee can agree to help Farmer "A" in this practice and will issue a slip of paper to him, which actually is a promise that when he completes his terracing up to the specifications agreed on, he will be eligible to receive a payment. For terraces the payment will be about one half of the cost.

If Farmer "A" fails to carry out the practice, the county committee may withdraw the money from him and make it available for someone else.

Each time a farmer receives a promise from the county committee, some of the money of the county allotment is promised or obligated. Finally all of the money will be used. Then the county committee will be unable to co-operate with any other farmers during the program year and they will have to wait until a new allotment of money is received. Farmers can make application for the assistance offered any time during the calendar year. But those who are able to carry out their work early in the calendar year will have an advantage over those who are slow to make application and get their practices under way.

All Kansas counties can accept applications from individual farmers. Allotments have been made to all counties and the forms are available. Each county committee has the duty to determine which practices are most valuable in the county and set up a priority on the use of the allotted funds. When an individual practice is approved the farmer will receive a written notice showing the amount of assistance promised and the time on which a report on the work must be made.

Had Your Ton-Miles Today?

Last year the railroads moved more tons of freight more miles than ever before in time of peace.

They hauled enough tons enough miles, in fact, to average twelve ton-miles of transportation service every day in the year for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

That meant loading and moving more carloads of grain, more cars of coal than ever before—and more cars of all sorts than in any of the war years, even though there were fewer cars available.

With the cooperation of shippers, the railroads are getting more service than ever before out of each freight car they have.

At the same time they are buying and building all the freight cars for which materials can be obtained. And they will continue to do so until the car supply is adequate to meet the needs of the nation with even greater efficiency and economy.

These new cars—and the locomotives, the improvements to track and signals and shops and all the rest of the railroad plant—call for an investment of more than a billion dollars a year.

That's one reason why railroad rates have to be enough so that railroad earnings will be adequate to attract investment dollars. For the railroads of tomorrow, and the service you will get from them, depend upon earnings today.

Association of American Railroads

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



"Back home you yell your head off if you hear a faucet dripping!"

State College handbook on Balanced Farming. This outline gives the 3 phases of deferred feeding, its advantages and variations. Clip it out and keep it handy for future reference.

Deferred Systems
(3 phases)

1. Wintering well with a limited amount of grain for a gain of 200 to 250 pounds.
2. Summer grazing without grain for about 100 days for about 100 pounds of gain.
3. Full feeding on grain 100 to 120 days.

Deferred feeding offers a combination of cheap gains and favorable price trends. Good to choice steer calves are purchased in the fall when prices are normally in the low position for the year. They are sold the following November or December as good to choice slaughter steers when slaughter price is at or near a seasonal peak.

Advantages

1. Uses young, lightweight cattle that provide most efficient utilization of feed.
2. Requires comparatively small investment.
3. Cattle more than double weight during year.
4. Provides regular annual turnover and income.
5. Produces medium-weight carcass meeting normal consumer's demand for retail cuts.
6. Uses maximum amount of silage, hay, some pasture, and minimum of

To Mark Skyway Thru Kansas

THE first marked route for personal planes thru Kansas is due to become a reality this year. It will be skyway 11, stretching north and south thru the state. According to the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, 7 Kansas communities are destined to become control points along this highway. They will be Frankfort, Manhattan, Junction City, Herington, Newton, Wichita and Wellington.

The skyway will be 40 miles wide and marked along the way with special air markers to be designed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The skyway will be divided into east and west alternate routes at Sioux City, Ia., recombining at Manhattan. For that reason the skyway will be more than 40 miles wide north of Manhattan.

The Industrial Development Commission has tabulated 92 towns that lie within the skyway zone in Kansas. To have the route marked perfectly, an air marker will be required in each of these towns. This is a development for which Kansas Flying Farmers have waited. It will be a definite step toward adequate air marking in the state, and the Flying Farmers Club has promised its co-operation to help with the air-marking job.

All Kansas towns within 20 miles on either side of the skyway will be invited to attend a meeting early this year to complete plans for marking the skyway. Co-operating in the pro-

gram will be the division of aeronautics of the K.I.D.C., local chambers of commerce and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Skyways are being established to provide routes over which contact flyers in small personal planes can orient their course on flights over unfamiliar areas. Air markers serve much the same purpose for these light-plane flyers as do highway markers for tourists traveling in automobiles.

This is only the second skyway to be established in the United States. Flying Farmers look forward to a network of skyways crossing the nation. More than that, they hope for adequate air marking in towns not lying within the borders of skyways, too.

The new skyway 11 will reach from the Canadian border at Pembina, North Dakota, to the Mexican border at Laredo and Brownsville, Texas. Eventually, if approved by the governments of Canada and Mexico, it will become the first international skyway with terminals at Winnipeg, Canada, and Mexico City, Mexico.

Skyway 1, the first established, extends from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles. It stretches across Missouri from St. Louis to Springfield and Joplin, but misses Kansas. Altho plans still are tentative, there is a possibility that Kansas Flying Farmers may participate in the dedication of this skyway while making their spring tour to Missouri.

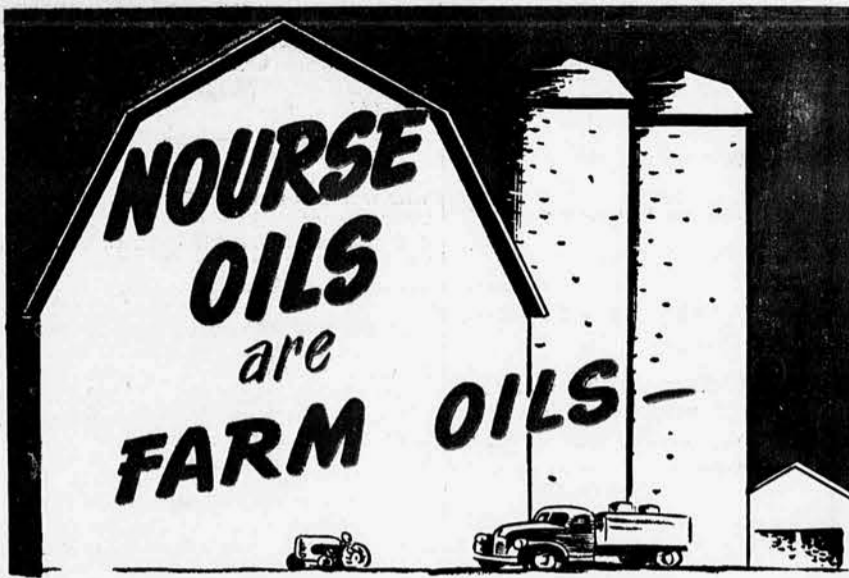
grain. It always fits Kansas conditions.

Variations

1. Heifer calves:
 - A—Follow regular plan except grain need not be fed during wintering phase.
 - B—Follow winter ration as set up for steers but do not go to grass, or graze for short period only. Cereal, clover, brome or native grass may be used when it is at its best and then grain fed for late summer or early fall market.
 - 2. Yearling steers may replace steer calves with but one variation. Grain need not be fed during wintering period. Silage, other roughages, and grass requirements will be about one third to one half more to the head than for calves. Yearlings can be sold
 - A—Off grass, without grain.
 - B—Short-fed on grass.
 - C—Short-fed in dry lot.

Get First Choice

Nursery plants and flower seed should be ordered far in advance of the planting season, warns L. R. Quinlan, Kansas State College horticulturist. Orders for plants at nurseries usually are filled in the order they are received, says Mr. Quinlan. Early ordering means better service, getting what you want, and usually better plants. Ordering from the nearest reliable nursery is suggested by Mr. Quinlan. Such plants are likely to be better adapted and will reach you in better condition with less transportation cost, he explains.



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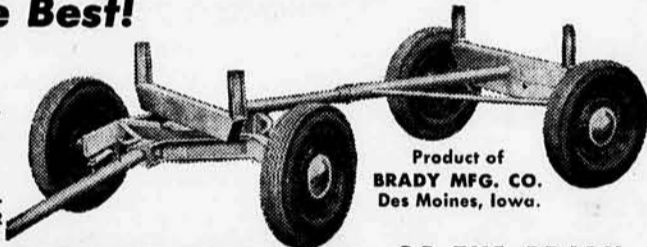


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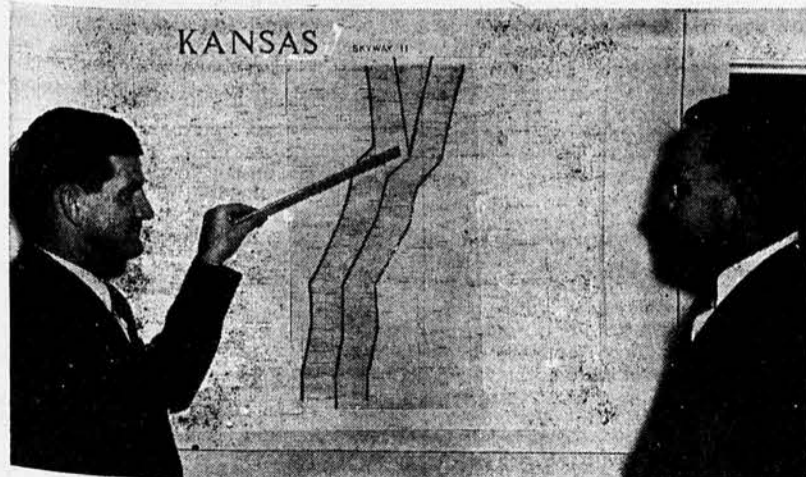


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Riley Whearty, new chief of aeronautics division, Kansas Industrial Development Commission, indicates on a map the new skyway 11 which will pass thru Kansas. At right is Maurice Fager, director of K. I. D. C. Alternate routes from Sioux City rejoin at Manhattan, where Mr. Whearty is pointing. Mr. Whearty is a former Kansas farm boy from Rossville. During the war he served in various aviation capacities up to and including commanding officer of an Army troop carrier group. He was in the Italian theater 19 months. Projects to be promoted by the division will be skyway 11, aviation courses in school systems, development of more municipal airports and airmarking over the state.

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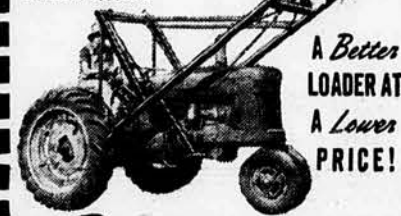
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Farm Bureau Asks Delay on Long-Range Program

THAT Congress postpone revision of basic farm legislation (ordinarily called the long-range farm program) until the picture of the postwar world is more in focus, was urged upon Senate and House agriculture committees in Washington, D. C., January 28, 1948, by Allan W. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and his board of directors. Herman Praeger, of Clafin, Kan., attended the informal conferences as a member of the board.

Senator Capper presided at the Senate Committee Conference as chairman of the Senate committee. Rep. Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, is chairman of the House committee.

"We realize the necessity for revising this (basic) farm legislation to meet changing conditions," the Kline statement said. "We do not believe, however, that an entirely new and revolutionary farm program should be written, but rather that we should confine our efforts to refining and improving the present program."

"We believe revision of this basic legislation should be deferred for the present in order that postwar condi-

tions in which the legislation will have to operate will be more clearly appraised, and additional consideration can be given to needed changes.

"Agriculture's reconversion period is still ahead. We in agriculture are still operating under wartime urgency.

"Therefore we recommend that the Steagall Act and the Bankhead Commodity Loan Act, which were enacted into law to assure consumers of adequate supplies of food and fiber, and to protect farmers during the reconversion period, be extended an additional year."

These two wartime acts promised Government price supports at not less than 90 per cent of parity (92.5 per cent in case of cotton), on basic and a selected list of a dozen non-basic commodities, for 2 calendar years after cessation of hostilities. This protection now continues thru the marketing period for 1948 crops.

"A fine statement," commented Senator Capper, and placed the complete statement, including recommendations for the permanent program when that is taken up, in the Congressional Record.

America

(Continued from Page 12)

to fulfill that dream and private transportation was completely revolutionized.

Edison was another dreamer, one whose teachers didn't succeed in getting thru the fourth grade at school. Who would have chosen him as a Government planner? Who would have chosen him to be a research engineer in the new field of electricity? No one. No! Planners were too smart for that, but Edison didn't rely upon planners, so with his dreams, home life was revolutionized by electric lights and a hundred other gadgets.

I believe England offers an illustration today that should be driven home to our people in the effect of nationalization. The spirit of nationalization is sweeping the world. Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Japan led the way, but England and France today are nationalizing their industries. Only a few small countries in Europe are withstanding that avalanche as the world moves toward nationalization.

I went to Europe last year to study nationalization, and I would like to use England as an illustration of nationalization and its effects. It was just 2 years ago last August when England elected a government dedicated to nationalization. Within a few months the railroads were taken over, the coal mines were taken over and gradually the utilities. A plan was made for taking over the iron and steel industry. The time was set when it was to be taken over by the government, but the date has been postponed.

They have a plan for taking over agriculture. I also don't know when it will go into effect, but it is a plan whereby all the farms would belong to the government and every farmer, regardless of how long he has farmed, would do exactly as the government tells him, or be taken off the farm.

What of the fruits of nationalization? England gives us a wonderful opportunity to study it because they speak our own language. In fact, we point with a

great deal of pride to our British ancestors. England has led all Europe in defending the rights of the private individual. Four hundred years after they fought to gain the Magna Carta, a king got in the way of their march toward more and more freedom. They took off his head and marched on. Our forefathers got their own ideas from England to bring forth on this continent a new nation dedicated to greater and greater freedom than they had known even in England.

But 2 years ago England voted for nationalization. When I was in England in the summer of '46 after nationalization of the coal mines everybody knew they were facing a coal famine. The government knew it was helpless to do anything about it. Production was down a third. "We are going to have a coal famine and nation-

Make Bird Friends

When the snow flies is a good time for boys and girls to begin their plans for their bird friends. Our leaflet, "Homes for Birds," has many suggestions with illustrations for making a safe and happy place for birds to nest. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Uncle Cordy, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

alization will be discredited. Raise that coal production," the government cried to the operators.

The operators said, "We can't do it. We talk to them but we are getting no results. Absenteeism increases and production decreases. Create penalties and then maybe we can do something."

Then Parliament was on the spot. "These are the boys who elected us. How can we create penalties? They might not elect us again," they thought.

... Consequently, nothing was done. The coal famine came and you remember that last February half of the wheels of industry stopped. The people were hungry for automobiles, radios, telephones and refrigerators, but half of the wheels of industry stopped. Unemployment grew rapidly and the people were unprepared to stand it, so the dole line again was formed. . . . But when another summer came it was evident that they were going to have another coal famine. They were not succeeding and the government was faced with a dilemma. Either labor government must say, "We made a mistake; nationalization won't work; people are producing too little; we can't get them to work; we are going to have another coal famine," or they must say, "Give us the crisis bill."

Have you ever known a government to say, "We are wrong; we made a mistake." Oh no, they just blame somebody else, make more promises and start off on another tangent. The British asked for the alternative. That

(Continued on Page 33)



"Do you realize that our future is entrusted to the man who wrote this drivel and to the woman who fell for it?"

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Look for the bag with the big blue pilot wheel on it. At all progressive dealers everywhere

America

(Continued from Page 32)

crisis bill gave the British government power to take over any industry in the country that the government might decide was inefficiently operated. That could be determined from the productive standpoint or by whether or not they were co-operating with the government. It was a blank check to take over any industry. The government was also given the power to channel all raw materials to industry. Thereby they could stop any industry by stopping the flow of its raw materials.

But here is the most important part of that bill. It gave the government the power to tell any man from 18 to 50 where to work and what to do and what he would be paid; it gave the government the power to tell any woman from 18 to 40 where to work and what to do and what to be paid.

Remember that totalitarian bill was passed in England, Europe's champion nation in defense of the individual freedom for the people. But the government was faced with too serious a dilemma, that of admitting that nationalization was a flop, or saying, "Give us the crisis bill by which we will be able to command every man and woman."

Listen, when a country that loves freedom as the English do must pass that crisis bill, it proves that nationalization must be followed by just such a measure in any country. If we accept nationalization of our industry, we will be passing a crisis bill in less than 2 years.

Tell People Where to Work

Two years ago I testified in Washington on the full-employment bill which would have required our Government to provide jobs, even part-time jobs, for all men and women in this nation. "If you adopt this bill and make it law," I then insisted, "you will next have to tell the people where to work and tell them what to do. You can't make jobs for people if they say, 'I don't want that job. I want a job in Florida in the winter and one on the Great Lakes in the summer.'" But no nation could allow that and succeed. Power to command the people will always have to follow such legislation.

England has proved my contention. The British are a people who really love freedom. They are a people who speak our language, and yet they are a people who had to adopt that crisis bill giving the government the power to command the rights of all the people in an attempt to make nationalization a success; and I don't think it will succeed even now, with the crisis bill.

Mr. Bevin has said that if the present efforts do not succeed there is no alternative except dictatorship. I think he is right. They have just gone so far and are now in such a mess that they must make this a success or else have a dictatorship. That is why I am saying to you that in our country we can reach a point beyond which we cannot turn back before we are aware we have reached it. When we adopt the idea of nationalization of our industries we will have reached it, and I am afraid that we are near that point now.

Not long ago I spoke in Fayetteville, Ark., and I emphasized the value of free private enterprise. A 15-year-old girl came up to me and said, "From what you have said today it would appear that my daddy is a capitalist."

"What does he do?"

"He owns a drug store across the street."

"He is a capitalist then, to be sure." "But," she said, "I had the idea that a capitalist was a bad person, a person who oppressed others and got rich that way. My daddy doesn't do that."

Can't we get over to the youth of today the fact that the farmer who owns his farm is a capitalist and that every drug store owner and filling station owner is a capitalist? Can't we get over to them the value of freedom and liberty and the fact that we are paying wages two times as high as any country across the seas and 5 times as high as Russia with her completely dominated industry? That is the task...

Sweeter With Less

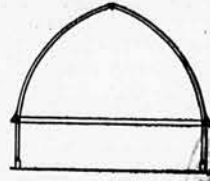
A little less sugar sweetens lemonade sufficiently when the sugar is dissolved in a little hot water, then added.—I. W. K.

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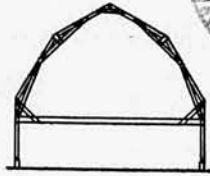
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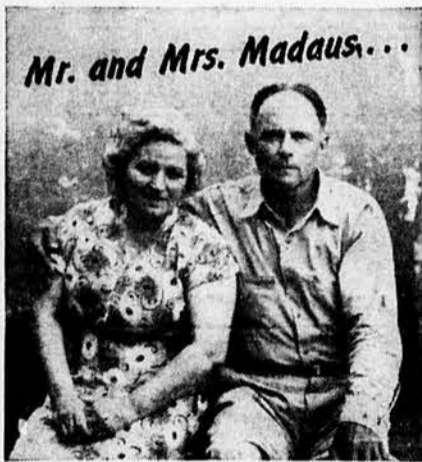
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RED BRAND Fence

Shortage of Linseed Oil, So . . .

Flax Is Needed in 1948

By H. H. LAUDE, Agronomist, Kansas State College

IN VIEW of the shortage of linseed oil in the United States, the Government has established a support price of \$6 a bushel, Minneapolis base, and \$5.85 at Fredonia and Emporia, for flax produced in 1948. Assurance of a good price for flax this year, and the need that exists for linseed oil, should make it advisable for many farmers in Eastern Kansas to plant flax this spring.

Where flax is adapted: The most favorable climate in Kansas for flax is found in the eastern part of the state where rainfall averages over 30 inches a year. Often seasonal conditions in Central Kansas are favorable so that good yields of flax are obtained, but poor results occur more frequently there than farther east. Warm, dry winds or extremely high temperatures during the blooming, filling and ripening stages are serious hazards to the flax crop and may cause severe damage. Experiments have shown that flax is adapted in Northeast as well as Southeast Kansas, altho most of the crop is grown in the southeastern part of the state.

Suitable fields for flax: The best fields in which to plant flax usually are those in which a legume crop, such as alfalfa, sweet clover, soybeans or lespedeza, recently has grown or where grass sod has been plowed under. Fields in which soybeans grew last year should in most cases be in very good condition for flax this spring.

Seedbed: Flax, like other small-seeded crops, requires a firm, compact seedbed with sufficient moisture for quick germination and continued growth. If the seedbed is too loose or too dry some of the flax will not germinate or will perish soon after germination.

Methods of preparing the seedbed for flax are determined considerably by what crop was on the land the previous year. Following soybeans a good seedbed usually can be prepared by disking the soybean stubble early in the spring and harrowing the land before the flax is planted. Following other crops the land should be plowed in the fall. During winter it will become mellow so a good seedbed can be prepared by disking and harrowing the field in the spring.

It is often advisable to pack the seedbed with a corrugated roller before drilling the flax. And sometimes rolling after the flax is planted will result in better germination and emergence due to the moist soil being pressed against the seed.

Rate of planting: Flax does not compete strongly with weeds. It is helpful, therefore, to plant enough seed to insure a fixed stand that will soon shade the ground and thus prevent the growth of weeds. Forty to 45 pounds

of the small-seeded varieties such as Linota and Koto, and 55 pounds of large-seeded varieties such as Bison, are needed to give the desired thick stands.

Date of planting: Experiments have shown that it is usually advisable to sow flax as soon after the first of March as field conditions become favorable. Flax will ordinarily withstand the cold weather of March and April, unless it occurs from about the time the plants emerge until they reach the 3-leaf stage. During that period the crop is susceptible to frost injury. It is advisable to take some chance of frost injury, however, because if flax is planted late the crop is forced to mature seed in the warm weather of July when drouth is often a factor. This lowers the yield very materially and should be considered.

Adapted varieties: Linota, Koto, Biwind and Bison are adapted varieties of flax for planting in Kansas. These varieties are resistant to flax wilt, a disease that develops in the soil where susceptible varieties are grown.

The seeds of Bison are nearly one-half larger than the other varieties. The oil content of Bison is about 3 per cent higher than Linota, but the quality is poorer as indicated by the lower iodine number. The weight per bushel of Bison is usually lower than that of the other varieties, indicating somewhat poorer development of the seed. This may be the result of its later maturity. There is little difference in the average yield produced by these varieties, but generally there is a slight advantage for Linota and Koto varieties.

Harvesting flax: Flax should be harvested when the bowls have turned brown, the stems are turning yellow, and the leaves have fallen off. Wet weather in June may cause the flax to put out a late crop of bowls which will not be mature when the major crop is ready to harvest. Sometimes when the main crop is light and the late crop heavy, it may be advisable to wait until all the bowls are ripe. This delay in harvesting will often cause some losses from shattering and weather damage of the first set of bowls. Delayed harvest also increases the amount of weeds that must be handled.

Flax may be harvested satisfactorily with the combine harvester-thresher when the weather is dry, the field is free of weeds and the crop is uniformly ripe. If weeds are present or if some plants are green it is advisable to cut the crop and drop it in loose bunches or in a loose windrow to cure before threshing. A self-rake reaper is a good machine for cutting and placing it in loose bunches. It can be left in a loose windrow if cut with the binder from which the lower elevator canvas has been removed. After curing for about a day in the windrow or bunch, the crop will usually be in good condition to thresh and can be handled satisfactorily with the combine on which pickup guards are attached.

Threshing: Flax should be threshed only when thoroly dry. When flax is dry enough to thresh, and the grain is dry enough to store without danger, the little points on the ends of the bowls will stand slightly apart.

Flax can be threshed in any separator that is tight enough to prevent leaking of the grain, by using sharp cylinder and concave teeth and the proper screens. Ample reserve power is needed for threshing because of the toughness of the straw. In order to do a good job of threshing it is essential that the flax be fed to the separator evenly. The profit from a flax crop is frequently lost by blowing part of the seed into the straw pile in an attempt to get dockage-free flax. Flax is bought on a dirt-free basis so that there should be no objection to a reasonable amount of flax in the grain as it comes from the separator. In threshing, the straw pile should be watched much more closely than the grain spout.

Flax seed is usually sacked at the thresher or hauled in canvas-lined wagons or trucks. The seed is so small and slick that only the tightest wagon boxes or bins will hold it.

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Cherokee County Won the Cup

REGISTERING 74 persons, Cherokee county won the attendance cup at the second annual Southeast Kansas Farm, Home, and Industrial conference held January 19-20, at Coffeyville. Frank Stuckey and Mrs. Winona Starkey are the extension agents in the winning county.

Chartered busses were used by the Neosho and Crawford county delegations, runners-up for the attendance award. Accompanying Lester Shepard, county agent, and Mary Ruth VanShike, home demonstration agent, to Coffeyville were 61 others from Neosho county. Crawford county, winner of the 1947 cup, was represented by 41 farmers and homemakers in addition to Dale Edelblute, agricultural agent, and Marguerite Mason, home demonstration agent.

The cup given for the best township representation in the host county went to Independence township which registered 42.

The total attendance of 1,200 was about 200 more than attended the district conference held for the first time last year under sponsorship of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Kansas State College Extension Service. Aubrey Neale, chamber president, presented the attendance trophies.

Special numbers at the conference included selections by the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce male chorus, directed by James D. Spoon, and selections by the Montgomery County Rainbow Chorus, which is directed by Mrs. Page Manley, of Elk City.

The male chorus sang before the address of President Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, at the evening session. This was attended by more than 1,000 persons. The Rainbow chorus, an organization composed of home demonstration unit members in Montgomery county, sang at the closing homemakers' program. The members wore rainbow-colored formal dresses.

Standard of Excellence awards were presented to representatives of 131 home demonstration units in 14 counties by Georgiana Smurthwaite, state

home demonstration leader. Donna Hunt, who recently resigned as Montgomery county home demonstration agent to accept a similar position in Butler county, was presented a farewell gift from the units by Mrs. O. L. McCarty, of Coffeyville, at the unit-recognition session.

In the presentation of Standard of Excellence awards, Mrs. D. W. Hughes, Sycamore, secretary-treasurer of the advisory committee in Montgomery county, received the certificates for several units. Mrs. L. P. Guy, Liberty, is chairman.

Units in Montgomery county winning awards, the number of years each has won an award and the presidents for 1947 under whom the awards were achieved were: Drum Creek Double Duty 10, Mrs. Otis Post; Pollyanna Pals 10, Mrs. Irvin Bretches; James Jolly James 8, Mrs. Earl Lewis; Loyal Workers 7, Mrs. Thomas McPheeters; Cherry Chums 3, Mrs. Frank Harney; West-side Workers 2, Mrs. Leonard Rees; Sunrise Pals 1, Mrs. J. P. Millstead; Tyro Home Improvement 1, Mrs. V. A. Pocock, Jr.; Gingham Aprons 1, Mrs. Woodrow Moberly; Fairview Merry Maids 1, Mrs. Louis Cohee; Sunflower Workers 1, Mrs. DeWitt.

Other counties winning awards and the number of years each has won an award included:

Allen—Groves 4, Star Valley 3, Elsmore 3, South Logan 3.

Anderson—Prairie View Helpmates 1, Sunflower 1, Lone Elm Rustlers 1.

Bourbon—Northeast Scott 9, Northwest Scott 6, Berlin 4, Garland 3, Cherrio 3, Fulton 2, Bronson 1, Harding 1.

Butler—Walnut Valley 10, Hickory 10, West Branch 10, B. and G. 8, Little Walnut 5, Glencoe 4, Mother's Art 4, Andover 4, Chelsea 4, Augusta 4, Fairview 3, West Point 3, Economy 1, Douglas 1.

Chautauqua—Summit 4, Hewins 3, Cedar Vale 2, Sunflower 1, R-12 1.

Cherokee—Pollyanna 7, Pleasant View Hummers 6, Sheridan Homemakers 6, Better Homes 6, Scattergood 5, Home Benefits 5, Bethlehem 4, Home Sweet Home 4, Home Arts 4, Loyal Neighbors 3, Harmony 2, Jolly Workers 2, Busy James 2, Weir Merry Makers 2, Diamond Jubilee 1, Neutral 1.

Cowley—Tri-Township 7, Creswell Busy Beaver 5, Proto 5, East Creswell 4, Burden 3, Cambridge 3, Hy-Flyer 3, Pleasant View 3, Prairie Grove 3, Willing Workers 3, Richland 2, Dutch Creek Farmerette 1, Grouse Creek 1, Liberty 1, Walnut Valley 1.

Crawford—South Broadway 9, Abel 7, Home Boosters 5, Friendship 5, Pleasant Prairie 5, Washington 3, Sliperette 3, Monmouth 2, Heart and Hand 1.

Elk—Loyal Lima 8, Howard Willing Workers 7, Union Center Homemakers 7, Paw Paw Valley 6, Pleasant Plain 4, Longton 3, Elk Falls 2, Greenfield 1.

Greenwood—Community Benefit 2, Catalpha Knob 1, Pleasant Point 1, Bachelor 1.

Labette—101 Homemakers 10, Angola Home Improvement 8, DDD 8, Fairview 4, Home Guide 4, Willing to Learn 3.

Neosho—Sunflower 5, Erie 4, St. Paul 4, Tloga 4, Victory 4, Ga-Center 3, Galesburg 3, Goldenrod 2, Leamons 2, W.W.W. 2, Monday Maids 1, Neosho Valley 1, Peace and Progress 1, Sunny Homemakers 1.

Wilson—Worthwhile 8, Verdigris Valley 6, Southwest 5, Prairie Hustlers 4, Sunny Stone 4, Better Business Builders 3, Brown Star 3, Good Neighbors 3, Sunflower 3, Lafontaine Homebuilders 2, Rainbow Valley 2, Wide Awake 2, Busy Bee 1, Modern Mrs. 1.

Capper Places Resolution In Congressional Record

Senator Capper placed in the Congressional Record, on January 28, 1948, the following resolution adopted recently by the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives:

Whereas, Farmer Co-operative Associations have been recognized and encouraged by the American people in the public interest under the administrations of the Federal Government by both the great political parties of the United States; and whereas, for many years the Democratic and Republican parties have recognized by their actions the fundamental right of farmers to co-operatively market their own farm supplies;

Now therefore be it resolved: That the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives hereby calls upon the leadership of both great political parties to reaffirm by platform pledge and prompt affirmative action, their belief and faith in Farmer Co-operative Associations. This council to denounce the activities of those individuals who have violated the pledges of their parties by attempting to cripple agricultural credit and seeking to destroy the right of farmers to market co-operatively their own products and to purchase co-operatively their own farm supplies.

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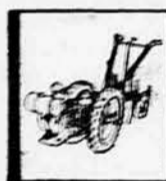
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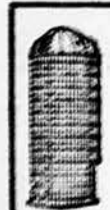
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Under Wartime Urgency

(Continued from Page 7)

proclamation on December 31, 1946, so the price-support provisions are in effect until December 31, 1948. Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture has ruled that means the price supports are promised on the commodities produced in the calendar year 1948, even though they may not actually be marketed until sometime in 1949.

A week earlier, before the House Agriculture Committee, Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, talked in similar vein before going into what the Grange believes should be included in the long-range national farm legislation, for what might be called the Post-war period.

"It is our understanding," said Master Goss, "the general question is under consideration at this time as to what should be done, if anything, at the time of the termination of the Steagall price supports at the end of this year.

"We feel very decidedly that something should be done. Were it not for the assurance against collapse which these supports provide, we are of the opinion there would be substantially less acreage planted in these days of tremendously high production costs.

"All our people are the direct beneficiaries in having more plentiful food, and at lower costs, than would prevail with less acreage in production.

"We would like to see the temporary supports supplanted by a long-range farm program. If this cannot be done fully, we would like to see as much progress as possible made in that direction, with the temporary renewal of the existing supports if necessary.

"We are very sure it would be unwise to permit a gap which might result in decreased production."

High Production Goals

"A very fine statement of the situation," was the comment of Senator Capper, of Kansas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, at the conclusion of Mr. Kline's statement.

"The end of the war did not bring an end to the demands on the American farmer," said Rep. Clifford Hope, of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. "He is still on a war basis. He is still being urged to engage in all-out production, and the production goals set by the Department of Agriculture for 1948 are substantially the same as during the war years."

What that adds up to seems to be just about this.

Long-range farm legislation for the Post-war period is not likely to be enacted by this Congress. Both Senator Capper and Congressman Hope expect to get long-range legislation out of their respective committees. But more for the purpose of study and discussion, than with any idea of enactment into law at this session.

In other words, major farm legislation affecting agriculture and farmers in later years, after post-inflation adjustments—that sounds better than the postwar "bust" slated to follow the present "boom"—will be written probably by the new Congress, in 1949 or 1950. It was this contingency which was the final factor in the decision made recently by Senator Capper to ask for another term in the Senate; the importance to Kansas farmers and to Kansas as a predominantly agricultural state of keeping the chairmanships of the all-important Committees

on Agriculture in Kansas hands while the long-range national farm program is being written into law.

Legislation expected at the present session of Congress of most importance to farmers probably are these measures:

1. Extension of present price-support program to cover 1949 crops; passage expected, altho some consumer groups who believe the price supports are responsible for high food prices will oppose. (Actually the price-support promises have encouraged farmers to continue forced production at high levels, providing food in quantities that have tended to hold prices down. Without the nearly 40 per cent increase in food production over the prewar years, the United States could not have exported 40 per cent of last year's wheat crop without sending prices much higher than they are.)

2. The European Recovery Program, which will insure the export of something like \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 worth of food and feed, if that much is available, and save off price-reducing surpluses in major farm commodities for at least another year, perhaps two. On the other hand, exports of steel, and of farm machinery and equipment, and of fertilizers, thru the Marshall Plan (ERP) will mean continued high, perhaps higher, prices for farm machinery and equipment, and very high production costs for farmers.

3. Tax reduction. Farmers on the whole stand to benefit more from the provisions of the Congressional bill in prospect (decreased tax rates, higher exemptions, division of income between spouses for income-tax purposes) than from President Truman's proposal to give every individual a \$40 "tax present" off the 1948 income-tax payments.

4. Foot-and-mouth legislation. General public, and even many farmers, apparently have not grasped the full significance of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. The United States already has expended \$40,000,000 in Mexico in a futile attempt to eradicate the disease from herds in Southern and Central Mexico. This campaign, in a modified form based on attempt to control the spread of the disease into Northern Mexico and across the boundary into the United States (instead of slaughter and burial program) will be continued, at the cost of no one knows how many millions.

A Hot Dispute

Scientists in the Department of Agriculture and the cattlemen are in a hot dispute right now over a Department proposal to establish a foot-and-mouth research laboratory in the United States to try to find successful means of controlling the disease, if it cannot be eradicated after it hits the United States. That means bringing the foot-and-mouth virus into the United States, and the cattlemen are scared stiff over the possibility of the virus escaping from any such laboratory. For decades the U. S. program has been to keep the disease entirely out of the United States; now to switch policy and actually bring in the virus itself for research purposes is more than the cattlemen have been able to take—yet.

5. There will be considerable appropriations for highways, flood control, reclamation projects, and other public works, despite the fact that costs for such projects are the highest ever.

Win Purebred Bull Honors

ALLEN county dairymen purchased 305 days, or its equivalent; 30 points for each registered son of a good proved bull, 40 points for each good proved bull moved into a new herd. These values were doubled where a registered bull replaced an unregistered bull.

A bronze plaque was presented to Allen county dairymen at a special banquet held in their honor at Iola, January 14. Presentation was made by J. V. Quigley, president of the Franklin Ice Cream Company and chairman of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce dairy committee. Principal speaker at the banquet was F. W. Atkeson, head of the dairy husbandry department, Kansas State College.

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20 New Everbearing Streamliner Strawberries for only \$1.00. Postpaid. Lots of berries so rich, red, large, delicious, you can't eat enough.

100 Blakemore Strawberry Plants \$1.00. 100 Gem Everbearing \$2.00. 100 New Streamliner everbearing \$2.95.

10 Large 2 Yr. Peach Trees 4-5 ft. \$5.00; 10 one yr. 2-3 ft. \$2.45; varieties, Elberta, Early Elberta, Belle of Georgia, etc.

Field Grown Tomato, pepper, cabbage, onion, potato, cauliflower, broccoli, beets, lettuce, asparagus, collards, Brussels sprouts, eggplant, flowers and rosebushes.

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Strawberry Plants, certified and state inspected. Most all leading varieties. Write for leaflet. Kubista Gardens, Medford, Minn.

Concord Grapevines one year old, \$6.00 per 100; 500, \$20.00. Peach Trees 15 to 24 inch \$10.00 per 100, postpaid.

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Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

FEATHERS WANTED Highest Cash Prices paid for all kinds of duck and goose feathers.

FARMS—KANSAS 160 Acres, 1 mile town, high school, good roads, 120 plow, 40 pasture, 6 rooms, large barn.

EDUCATIONAL Make Up to \$30-\$40 Week as a Trained Practical Nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time.

AUCTION SCHOOL Learn Auctioneering America's Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual bona fide auction sales as part of training.

AUCTION Make Money Learn Right Three-weeks term beginning March 1 City Auditorium, Council Bluffs, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS

KNOW THE WEATHER Why Farm in the Dark? The habit of taking the weather for granted belongs to the era of the walking plow.

FINE OIL PORTRAITS For the home, office, lodge, school, or club. Ideal for gifts or presentations.

Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen.

Factory Rejects—Genuine imported brick smoking pipes regular \$2.50—\$10 retailers.

Save Chicken Feed! Don't feed the sparrows high priced chicken-feed. My homemade trap guaranteed to catch them by the dozens.

Gravemarkers. Modern. Beautiful. Everlasting. Easily placed. Postpaid. \$4.95 up. Free folder.

Reptile and Pet Catalogue 10c. Biological Hobby Catalogue 10c. Current Reptile Bulletin 5c.

PRODUCE WANTED ship your cream direct. Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS Electricity installed... 198-acre Eastern Kansas pasture farm on all-weather road.

White People Only. Farms of all size, cheap, and on easy terms, too. In the beautiful Ozarks or the famous Petit Jean Valley.

Strout's Farm Catalogue describes over 2,800 outstanding farm bargains—Coast to Coast. Many with stock, eqpt. included.

1,280 Acres Elbert County, Colorado. Modern improvement 560 acres under cultivation; 200 acres wheat.

Farms Wanted. If you really want to sell your farm, write us full particulars.

New Breeding Ring Another artificial-breeding ring can be scored for Southern Kansas.

Other officers of the association are: Glen Miksch, vice-president; Vernon Greer, secretary-treasurer.

Semen for the association comes from a Muskogee, Okla., breeding farm. Bulls used for this purpose have a butterfat background average of 600 pounds or more.

When the ring was started membership fees collected went toward the purchase of a refrigerator for storage of semen and sterilizing equipment.

Mr. Barrager points out that all equipment the inseminator uses must be sterile. They are trying to do everything right in the Labette county association so they can equal or possibly even better the average of 2.01 calls required for settlement by other associations using semen from the Muskogee plant.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

THIS BUSINESS OF BUYING SEED Buying seed is an important matter. For dependable results and genuine satisfaction, always buy seed Certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Assn.

SEED CORN KANSAS CERTIFIED HYBRIDS K-2234 U. S. 18 K-1784 K-1585 K-1583 The quality is good.

CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN K-2234, K-2275, K-1784, K-1585, Ill. 200, U. S. 18 H. F. ROEPKE Rt. 3, Manhattan, Kansas

Certified Neosho Oats, Germination 95 to 97. Purity 98.5 to 99.25. Cleaned, heavy, bagged, 25 bu. \$2.50.

Certified Kansas Hybrids—K2234 white and K1639 yellow. Certified Buffalo Alfalfa, \$1.00 pound, certified Red Clover 60c.

Certified Atlas Sorgho. Germination 92%. Purity 98.78%. Recleaned, sacked, \$15.00 cwt. FOB our farm.

Certified Neosho Oats, germination 95, purity 99.78. Neosho Oats, germination 95, purity 99.65.

Certified Kansas 1639 Early Yellow Hybrid Seed Corn, also Hendriks Early extra good field dried.

For Sale—Certified Neosho Seed Oats. Ninety-nine purity, ninety-seven germination. William Condell, El Dorado, Kansas.

Certified Colby Milo. Germination 96. Purity 98.72; other crop and weed seeds—none. 10c lb. Jerry Downing, Colby, Kan.

Certified Neosho Oats, germination 96%. Price \$2.00 per bushel, Scott E. Kelsey, 1334 Arter Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Certified Neosho Seed Oats, 96% germination, 98.14% purity, \$2.25 per bushel. Otto Ruttli, Marysville, Kansas.

New, Improved, Certified Neosho Oats, 96% germination, \$3.00 per bushel. M. W. Converse, Eskridge, Kansas.

For Sale—Certified Osage Oats, germination 95%, purity 99.50. Price \$2.50 per bushel. C. J. Fear, Bala, Kansas.

Certified Osage Combine Oats \$2.50 sacked; \$2.25 bulk in 50 bushel lots. Wilbur Stewart, Harlan, Kan.

Certified Osage Seed Oats. Germination 96%. \$2.15 per bushel. Schwab Bros., R-1, Manhattan, Kan.

Neosho Oats. Germination 95, Purity 99.50. 35 lb. test weight. Tim Gruen, Rt. 3, Abilene, Kan.

Pure, Certified Nonkan Seed. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

ATTENTION Kansas Certified Seed Growers In this section of this issue is the advertisement of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association together with the listing of a few individual members.

When Writing Advertisers, Mention Kansas Farmer TOM HAHN, Classified Mgr. KANSAS FARMER 912 Kansas Ave. TOPEKA KANSAS

HOGS

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS at Private Treaty

Offering great fall, winter and spring farrowed gilts sired by Proud Cherry Orion (We say Proud Cherry King's greatest son), Super Spotlight (our choice in March's record sale). These gilts are bred to Lo Thickmaster, top boar in Colorado Breeders 1946 sale, and Super Spotlight. They are proven sires of thicker, deeper, low down Durocs with quality, suitable for real herd improvement or F.F.A. or 4-H projects. Have excellent boars for sale.

Note: Consigning to the February 14 state sale a fine March gilt, out of a litter of 8 raised. Bred November 15 to Lo Thickmaster. Gilts sired by Proud Cherry Orion. Dam—Broadmaster's Queen.

G. M. SHEPHERD
Lyons, Kansas

CHOICE DUROC BRED GILTS

Sired by Leader's King, The Kansas and Victory Ace. Bred to Artese Orion Spot Light, Fancy Wonder and Leader's King for March and April farrow. ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, Waterville, Kansas

14 Duroc Bred Gilts

These registered Duroc gilts are very nice, are bred for March and April litters. The pick of a large number of last spring pigs. None from a smaller litter than 9. Cholera immuned. Bred to Leader's King 331947 whose sire was Fancy Colonel Jr. Leader's Lad was 1st prize spring boar at the 1947 Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Inquire of GEORGE J. WETTA, Andale, Kansas

Our Consignment to the KANSAS STATE DUROC SALE Topeka, Kan., February 14

2 choice bred gilts, last January farrow, sired by Orion Tops and bred to Challenger's Type November 18 and 17. Also bred gilts and fall boars for sale at private treaty. ALLEN KETTLER, Paola, Kansas

Offering Duroc Bred Gilts

Sired by Spot Light's Challenge and Victory Broadway. Good quality, deep smooth bodies. Bred to Lo-Master and Fancy Challenge (from the Brack herd). Immuned and guaranteed. Also a few fall pigs. WM. BOHLEN, Downs, Kansas

Consigning to the Duroc Assn. Sale at Topeka, 2 GILTS

Sired by Model Grand and bred to Fancy Camaron to farrow in early March. SIDNEY C. JOHNSON, Jamestown, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS AND BOARS

All Ages. By Top Crown by the Illinois Champion Crown Prince. Satisfaction or your money back. Best we ever raised. BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver, Lake, Kansas

FANCY DUROC FALL BOARS

For sale now. Deep, thick, meaty, type. Excellent growth. Remember our bred gilt sale March 4. WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Willson, Livestock; Paul L. Kelley, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy.

As a general rule, how does the price of stocker and feeder cattle in August compare with the October price?—J. P.

Records over the period 1922-41 show that choice stocker steer calves average about 1 per cent higher in October than during August. Choice feeder steers average about 2 per cent lower, good feeder steers about 3 per cent lower, and medium feeder steers about 4 per cent lower in October than in August. So, on the average, replacement cattle prices are lower in October than in August. However, in individual years, the trend is often up as it was last year. These years are usually those in which all prices are tending upward due to the position in the business cycle and inflation.

What margin could a person figure on in purchasing choice stocker steers in the October-November period and selling as good grade slaughter steers the following November-December period? I do not want a forecast for this year but what one could expect over a period of years.—H. L.

The average level of prices for choice feeder calves during the 20-year period, 1922-41, was \$9.05. The average price of good slaughter steers for the same years was \$10.56—a spread of \$1.51. These are the year around average prices. Taking calf prices during October and November, the average was \$8.74; and taking good grade slaughter steers during November and December, the average was \$10.56. This gives a spread of \$2.16. These are averages and would not necessarily apply in any given year.

What do you think butterfat prices will do during the next few weeks?—R. B.

We usually see a slight decline in milk production during February. This decrease, of course, will be associated with a decline in cream and butterfat supplies available for manufacturing purposes. At present there is a very tight situation as far as the supply of cream in storage is concerned. This situation, plus the strong demand for fluid milk for drinking purposes and manufacturing uses, has caused butter production to decline sharply from a year ago. It is likely that butterfat prices will continue strong during February. As soon as we start to see an increase in milk production in the spring months, it will be reasonable to expect some easing of butterfat prices. However, most dairy prices are expected to be above the level of a year ago.

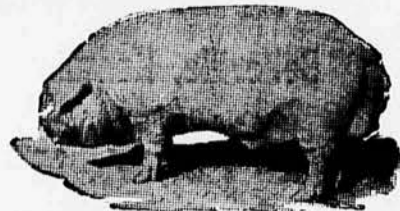
Tape Always Ready

I have found that a tape measure is kept smooth and clean by winding it on an empty adhesive-tape spool.—Mrs. O. W. T.

Kansas OIC Swine Breeders Assn. Show and Sale

Livestock Pavilion, State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kansas
February 18



Approximately 40 Head

OPEN GILTS - BOARS - BRED GILTS - AGED SOWS

CONSIGNEE by following breeders in Kansas

- OTTO DELFS Inman
- NORRIS SNYDER Windom
- JOY LAYMAN Arlington
- G. H. McDONALD & SONS Fall River
- VERNON ZIMMERMAN Inman
- SYLVESTER MARTIN Mt. Hope
- HARRY SHACKELFORD Arlington
- W. H. DELLENBAUGH Norwich
- ALLEN TETER Hutchinson
- JERALD TETER Hutchinson

SHOW
10 A. M.

AUCTION
SALE
1 P. M.

For Catalog Write

VERNON ZIMMERMAN, Sec.-Treas., Inman, Kan.

Auctioneer—Ralph Hostetter, McPherson Judge—Carl Elling, Kansas State College
Ringmen—Ted Krehbiel, McPherson and Bernard Gatz, Newton
Fieldmen—Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer, and Jesse R. Johnson

SPECIAL—Kansas OIC Swine Breeders Banquet and Meeting, 7 P. M. Tuesday, February 17, Stamey Hotel

ATTEND MILLER'S DUROC BRED GILT SALE

At farm on gravel road 11 miles south of

Alma, Kansas — Wednesday, February 11 — 1 P. M.

40 CHOICE BRED GILTS SELL

These are the easy feeding, quick maturing kind and they are sired by Super Sensation, Fancy Thickset and Knockout. They are mostly bred to my new herd boar "Eureka," by Lo-Down Fancy. Others bred to Blocky Demand, Super Sensation and Prince Bob. Several good fall boars sell. Offering Cholera immune, Bang's tested.



CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kansas
Auctioneer: Bert Powell Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

2nd ANNUAL DUROC BRED GILT SALE

Friday, February 20

Sale to be held starting at 1 p. m. in Heated Sales Pavilion

422 Illinois Ave.
South St. Joseph, Mo.

A Choice Group of 50 Bred Gilts Popular bloodlines. Well developed. Write for catalogue.

DANNEN RESEARCH FARM, Box 429, St. Joseph, Missouri
Auctioneer—Bert Powell Donald Bowman for Kansas Farmer

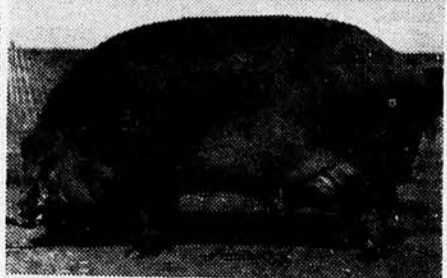


"One of our Duroc Gilts"

Buy "Champion" Durocs at So. St. Joseph, Feb. 18

Sale held at Chamber of Commerce Sales Pavilion, just east of Livestock Exchange Building and just back of the Transit Hotel.

40 HEAD SELLING: In this auction you have the opportunity of buying daughters of 1946 and 1947 State Fair Champions as well as gilts from leading herds of the Duroc breed. These gilts are bred for late February, March and April litters to "Good Demand," the 1947 Missouri Grand Champion Boar (His picture appears in this advertisement) and "Oklahoma Tops" 1947 Kansas Free Fair Grand Champion and 1947 Reserve Senior Champion. He was also a champion at two leading Oklahoma Fairs in 1946. We would like to send you a catalog of this offering of good thick type gilts that are bred to two good boars. Offering cholera immune.



For sale catalog write to
KARL J. DIETER, Maysville, Missouri
Auctioneer: Bert Powell
Donald Bowman with Kansas Farmer

Good Demand, 1947 Missouri Grand Champion Boar

Bergstens' Sell HAMPSHIRE Bred Gilts

At farm just south of Randolph, Kan., February 12 — 1 P. M.

45 BRED GILTS — 5 FALL BOARS

These gilts will meet with the approval of the critical breeder and practical pork producer. They are sired by Professor, Sufficiency, Our Model and other prominent boars. They are bred to "The Showpiece" and "Star Design." We are especially proud of "Star Design" and rate him the best we have ever produced. We also produced his sire "All Star R.B." who is a full brother to Proud Ruler, the Illinois Champion that recently sold at auction for \$3,050. Star Design is a great show prospect and his breeding is the very best. "The Showpiece" is a great individual and sired by "Mischief Maker" is tops in breeding.



5 Fall Boars (choice) also sell. We will also sell a few off-marked bred gilts, also a few fall gilts. Our herd was 100% negative to Bang's test made January 21, 1948. Note: We feel we have the best ever group of gilts, in the best condition and bred to the best service sires. We Invite Everyone Interested in Good Livestock to Attend

Lunch will be served at the farm by Randolph W.S.C.S. Ladies. (Our catalog is inclosed about lunch.) Invite requests for catalogs, write to
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kansas
Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan. Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

Bauer Brothers Poland Bred Sow Sale

(Just over the state line.)

At Jefferson County Fair Grounds at 1 P. M.

Fairbury, Nebr., Monday, February 16—1 P. M.

60 HEAD SPRING GILTS and TRIED SOWS

Sired by 3 great boars: Midwest—Senior herd sire, a sire of national renown and recognition.

Greatwestern — A sire of the thick, good feeding kind with quality.

National—A great individual and sire of good, high class brood sows.



Copyright

There will also be gilts in the offering from other good herds. The sows are bred for March, April and May farrow to—

Copyright—the greatest young boar with a promising future ever started in our herd and with the best of breeding.

Desirable—a popular, thick bodied young boar from champion Heritage and a good individual.

Also included in offering are 10 well grown fall boar pigs that are same breeding as bred gilts.
For more detailed information and catalog of this offering write
BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebraska
Auct.: Col. Harve Duncan Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Beef CATTLE

MISSOURI SHORTHORNS At Auction Sales Pavilion Chillicothe, Mo., March 1 (Show 9 A. M. - Sale 1 P. M.)

28 BULLS - 32 FEMALES. 21 Shorthorn breeders of Missouri will consign to this sale. A good offering of well bred, modern type Shorthorns especially selected from these good herds. Kansas breeders are invited to attend the dinner meeting at Hotel Leeper Coffee Shop at 7 p. m. evening preceding the sale. This sale sponsored by Mo. State Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. For sale catalog write to Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebraska.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

DUALYLN MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bull calves, related to the National Grand Champion cows, Duallyn Junior and Blue-jacket Roan Lou, for sale at reasonable prices. Herd sires: Queenston Babraham RM; Imported Iford Earl Gwynne 11th; Neralcam Admiral and Count Perfection. JOHN B. GAGE, Eudora, Kansas

OFFERING HIGH QUALITY MILKING SHORTHORNS Registered bulls from calves to serviceable age. Also females of various ages. Visit our herd. PETERSON & O'DONNELL, Rt. 2, Junction City, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS Let us help you locate the cattle you need and want. For particulars write Kan. Milking Shorthorn Soc., C. O. Heidebrecht, Sec., Inman, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS 2 heifer calves, 4 months old, out of Good Plus, Record of Merit cows, \$150 ea. Call Phone 85N4. HARRY H. REEVES, Rt. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE

Sluss Offers Brown Swiss Bulls For Sale: A few registered Brown Swiss Bulls from 1 to 2 years old. Over 28 years breeding better Swiss. Farm 4 miles south of El Dorado. Phone 53F3. G. D. SLUSS, Rt. 1, El Dorado, Kansas

Smoky Valley Ormsby Countryman For sale. Born November 27, 1946. Sire—Carnation Countryman, son of a Silver Medal sire and himself almost proved. Dam—Smoky Valley Ormsby Queen (612 fat at a 5-year-old). W. G. BIRCHER, Ellsworth, Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Registered Guernsey Bull For Sale. 20 months old, from Proven Sire and Dam with high producing records. Popular bloodlines. Priced right. Harold Middendorf, Fairview, Kan., Phone 301

Registered Guernsey Bull 2 1/2 years old, sired by Meadow Lodge Favor out of 500 lb. fat dam. Priced very reasonable. All or 1/2 interest. HERMAN H. SCHRAG, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

TWO YOUNG GUERNSEY BULLS For sale. Old enough for service. Sires—Jo-Mar King's Crescent and Jo-Mar Toreador's Crown Prince. Butterfat's Noble Rose is dam of both bulls. Dam's butterfat record 460 lbs. GLENN TOWNE, Osborne, Kansas

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS Since 1908 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines. Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

Purebred Jersey Bulls All ages. Priced right. Bred Right. Guaranteed the best of health. MARSHALL BROS., Sylvia, Reno county, Kan.

February 21 Will Be Our Next Issue Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by Saturday, February 14

Livestock Advertising Rates 1/2 Column inch (5 lines) \$3.00 per issue 1 Column inch \$4.00 per issue The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, eight days before.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor MIKE WILSON, Fieldman. Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle February 9—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. February 18-19-20—National Show and Sale, Chicago, Ill. Frank Richards, Sales Manager, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 7 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. February 24—U. S. Center Angus Association, Smith Center, Kan. February 27—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo. Leo B. Parker, Secretary, Waltham Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. February 28—L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo. March 1—Johnston Brothers, Belton, Mo. March 2—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo. March 13—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan. April 5—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L St., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr. April 17—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Locke Hershberger, Sale Manager, Little River, Kan. April 21—Albert Godfrey, South Greenfield, Mo.

Ayrshire Cattle February 7—Oklahoma's Registered Ayrshire Sale, Newkirk, Okla. Frank V. Lile, Ayrshire Sale Service, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Guernsey Cattle May 3—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. May 25—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Hereford Cattle February 7—Northeast Kansas Breeders, Topeka, Kan. Elmer K. Becker, Secretary, Meriden, Kan. February 16—Kansas Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan. A. G. Pickett, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan. February 17—Lincoln County Association, Vesper, Kan. Jim Wright, Secretary, Vesper, Kan.

February 19—Oklahoma-Kansas Hereford Breeders, Blackwell, Okla. February 21—C-K Ranch, Brookfield, Kan. February 23-24—Annual Hereford Round-up Sale, Kansas City, Mo. March 2—Marshall County Hereford Assn., Marysville, Kan. March 16—Northwestern Kansas Hereford Association, Atwood, Kan. J. M. Rogers, Sales Manager.

March 22—Lyle Mitchell, Osborne, Kan. March 23—North Central Kansas Breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan. Dr. Geo. C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan. April 20—Ozark Hereford Consignment Sale, Union Stock Yards Pavilion, Springfield, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

April 21—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L St., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Polled Hereford Cattle April 12—Bob White Dispersal sale, Enterprise, Kan. May 4—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle April 12—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. O. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Jersey Cattle February 25—Paul Slusher, Lexington, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle March 1—Missouri Breeders' Association, Chillicothe, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr. March 23—North Central Kansas Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.

March 24—Central Kansas Association Polled and Horned Shorthorns, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan. March 24—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Mervin Aegerter, Seward, Nebr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle March 29-30—Omaha Breeders' Spring Show and Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Polled Milking Shorthorn Cattle March 31—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Duroc Hogs February 9—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. February 11—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. February 14—Kansas Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kan. John O. Miller, Sale Manager, c/o Chamber of Commerce, Topeka, Kan. February 18—Karl J. Dieter, Marysville, Mo. Sale at South St., Joseph, Mo. February 20—Dannen Easthills Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.

February 25—NCK Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan. Morley & Wreath, Sale Managers. March 2—Wreath Farm and Germann & Son, Manhattan, Kan. March 4—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan. March 25—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs February 28—Missouri State Breeders' Association, St. Joseph, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Hereford Hogs February 20—Kansas State Hereford Hog Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Milt Haag, Holton, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs February 7—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan. February 12—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

O I C Hogs February 18—Kansas O I C Swine Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Vernon Zimmerman, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Poland China Hogs February 14—Kansas State Poland Sale, Ray Saylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan. February 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Spotted Poland China Hogs March 2—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

G. M. SHEPHERD, veteran Duroc breeder, of Lyons, writes interestingly of what is going on in his section of Kansas. It isn't news exactly but the western half of Kansas, and probably the entire state, never before faced such a hog shortage as at present. It really is encouraging that a few men like Mr. Shepherd have had the courage to look far enough into the future and be in a position to furnish breeding stock to those who are entirely, or nearly out of hogs. Mr. Shepherd says he has a lot of choice breeding stock and the demand is good. Prices really are quite low when compared to the prices of fat market hogs. He is one of the breeders who always keeps ahead in the matter of securing new blood. When he sees what he thinks would improve his herd he just buys, and in this way serves his customers by always having on hand breeding stock not related to previous purchases.

Kansas State Hereford Hog Sale February 20--1 P.M.



Fairgrounds Hutchinson, Kan.

40 Bred Gilts - 10 Open Gilts 10 Choice Boars

Included in this offering are: Bright Model, Jr. champion boar at the Kansas State Fair in 1947. Also Oakdale Queen 1st., Jr. champion gilt at the National Show at Sedalia, Mo., in 1947. This offering is selected from the top herds of Kansas representing the bloodlines of some of the top breeding in the state such as: Prize Goods, Fashion Model, Harvey King and Jack Booster.

- CONSIGNORS: John C. Huebert, Sedgwick M. H. Peterson, Junction City A. J. Vanmeter & Sons, Sterling Fred Quade, Hunter Ray Rusk, Wellington A. C. Poppe, Irving Loys Caldwell, Harlan Floyd Brumbaugh, Portis Alfred Myers, Rolla Garland Gideon, Paxico Gilbert Simpson, Alton Charles Booz, Portis



For Catalog and Information Write MILT HAAG, Sale Manager, Holton, Kan. Auctioneer: Hugh Campbell, Sedalia, Mo.

Kansas Duroc Breeders Bred Gilt Sale Topeka, Saturday, Feb. 14



Free Fair Grounds SHOW 10:00 A. M. AUCTION SALE 1:00 P. M. 52 HEAD of outstanding, Registered Bred Duroc Gilts to be sold

- Consigned by following Breeders in Kansas Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center Frank Alexander, Corning Edward F. Blecha, Munden Wendell Blossom, Topeka Robert W. Clarke, Meriden Ben A. Flett, Delphos Roy E. Freer, Winchester G. F. Germann & Son, Manhattan Vincent K. Goerl, Little River Roy Gould, Ottawa W. H. Hilbert, Corning Homer Hodges, Homewood Willis Huston, Americus Sidney C. Johnson, Jamestown Allen Kettler, Paola Clarence Miller, Alma Monticello Farms, Olathe Morley & Wreath, Belleville C. C. Nesselrode, Kansas City Arthur E. Roepke, Waterville Ralph Schulte, Little River G. M. Shepherd, Lyons Sherwood Brothers, Concordia B. C. Simonton, Topeka Howard C. Talliaferro, Leon O. H. Weaver, Carbondale Jacob Widmer, Everest Charles Williamson, Raymond L. G. Wreath, Manhattan Robert Zimmerman, Alta Vista

All animals blood tested and immuned. OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS - HOGS WILL BE SCARCE IN 1948 For catalogue write J. O. MILLER, 120 W. 7th, Topeka, Kan. Auctioneer: Col. Bert Powell Fieldmen: Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer Don Peach with Duroc News

Second Annual Marshall County Kansas Hereford Association Show and Sale of Registered Herefords

March 2, Marysville, Kansas Show 9:00 A. M. - Sale 1:00 P. M. Sale to be held in A. L. Breeding's modern, heated Sale Pavilion. 1/2 mile west of Marysville, Kansas. 50 BULLS - 26 FEMALES Top Quality Herefords from the following herds: Best Bloodlines of Horned and Polled Breeding.



- CONSIGNORS Waldemar Hanke, Waterville Don Breeding, Herkimer Jos. F. Sedlacek, Frankfort Chas. D. Weinert, Frankfort Gerhardt Dettke, Marysville (Pld.) Donald Baker, Marietta F. H. Lohse, Bremen Harold Stump, Blue Rapids Henry Sedlacek, Marysville Leinweber Bros., Frankfort Fred Osterkamp, Waterville C. D. Harrison, Axtell Jos. Bornhorst, Marysville (Pld.) Will Hula, Blue Rapids (Pld.) Sedlacek Bros., Bremen R. C. Barclay, Marietta O. W. Jones & Sons, Frankfort Alfred Hawke, Bigelow Edward Sedlacek, Marysville Elmer Peterson & Son, Marysville Write for catalog to ELMER E. PETERSON, Secretary, Marysville, Kansas Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Lincoln County HEREFORD Breeders Annual Public Sale

In Sale Pavilion
At SYLVAN GROVE, TUESDAY, FEB. 17 at 1:00 P. M.

Choice Selections of Proven Breeding and Quality From 15 Leading Herds



40 HEAD

20 Bulls. Ages from mostly 11 to 24 months (one 5-year-old and 7 under 11 months).

20 Females, open heifers to mature cows, 6 mature cows and 13 bred and open heifers.

Many herd bull prospects.

Consignors—

Ethel Wright Geering, Vesper
Arthur Goldgrabe, Sylvan Grove
Edwin Goldgrabe, Sylvan Grove
Walter Goldgrabe, Sylvan Grove
Glenn Mueller, Sylvan Grove
Elmer Rebenstorf, Sylvan Grove
Eldon Heller, Hunter
Armin Meitler, Lucas

Frank Sigle, Hunter
Floyd Sowers, Vesper
Lewis Williams, Hunter
Mrs. Lewis Williams, Hunter
John Wright, Wakefield
O. M. Wright, Vesper
James M. Wright, Vesper

For catalog address JAMES F. WRIGHT, Secretary
Lincoln County Hereford Assn., Vesper, Kan.

Auctioneer: Fred Chandler

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Buy from KANSAS FARMER Advertisers
For Practical Farming and Pleasant Living

The HAROLD M. HEIKEN ESTATE POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN sale held at Hutchinson was exceptionally good. The offering was good and an appreciative group of buyers was on hand. The 21 head of females sold for an average price of \$406.19, with a top of \$550 paid by H. E. Weller, of Montezuma. Joy Bros., of Hays, paid \$230 for the top bull. Thirteen lots sold were 16 months old or younger. There was one yearling and 3 head only 10 months old. All figured in the general average of \$376. Mr. Weller also bought the second-top cow at \$540. One open heifer sold for \$500 to Wayne K. Boldt, of Raymond. This heifer was the 4-H project of Maxine, daughter of the late Harold Heiken. The herd had been on D. H. I. A. test for several years and was fast becoming one of the leading herds of the state. Gus Heldebrecht was the auctioneer, assisted by Melvin Temple and Jess Kruse. C. O. Heldebrecht, secretary of the State Milking Shorthorn Association, clerked the sale.

CK Creator 13th, owned by CK RANCH, at Brookville, was champion Hereford bull of the recent big Denver show. This was the first national grand championship to be won by any Kansas breeder for the past 12 years. The Hereford steer, Cee Kay, shown by Kansas State College that won third and reserve championship was bred at CK altho fitted and exhibited by the college. A CK carload of senior bull calves stood third at Denver and sold for an average price of \$870. And their car of yearling bulls stood fifth in a class of 35 and sold to one buyer for \$900 per head.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$33.00	\$35.00	\$25.90
Hogs	27.65	28.85	25.90
Lambs	25.25	26.50	23.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.18	.19	.18
Eggs, Standards	.40½	.42½	.37
Butterfat, No. 1	.78	.88	.60
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	3.16½	3.47½	2.23½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.69	2.80	1.31½
Oats, No. 2, White	1.40½	1.45	.87½
Barley, No. 2	2.09	2.15	1.20
Alfalfa, No. 1	38.00	37.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	19.00	20.00	22.00

Beef CATTLE

The Oklahoma-Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association's Sale at Blackwell, Oklahoma February 19, 1948

The 8th Annual Sale of O-K Herefords. The popular bloodlines from the Top Herds of Northern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas.

36 BULLS — 24 COWS

O-K Herefords have paid returns to those who have invested in them in former years.

Come See the O-K Herefords

Catalogue upon request
Box 230, Blackwell, Okla.
Good Herefords sold on
Feb. 18, Perry Feb. 17, Pond Creek, Day
Feb. 17, Enid, Eve Feb. 19, Blackwell, Day

Offering Registered Herefords

Four good young recorded cows with calves at foot. 3 calves at foot by Martin's Beau and one by E. T. R. Major Domino. Also the bull, Martin's Beau (Polled) 3 years old. The 9 head priced right.

MILTON F. HETTENBACH, Chapman, Kan.

Registered Hereford Bulls

For Sale. Young bulls, including 2 good sons of Beau Zento 54th, noted sire of Del Zento 1st. WM. F. VOLKLAND, Bushton, Kan.

Polled Hereford Bull

For Sale. Model Domino 24th by Rollo Domino 2nd by Victor Domino 4th. Calved March 19, 1940. Very gentle, an extra good herd sire, bred by John M. Lewis & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

Rt. 3 A. C. REMUS, Owner Beloit, Kan.

HOPE VALLEY POLLED HEREFORDS

Sires: Alf. Real Dom. 65th. Pawnee Dom. 22d Cows: Dom., Bullton, Rollo, Perfection bloodlines.

For Sale: A select group of bulls, 11 to 13 months, well grown out and ready for limited service.

Farm 6 miles east of Junction City R. H. ZIEGLER, Rt. 2, Junction City, Kan.

TRY PLAIN VIEW FARMS POLLED HEREFORDS

For sale now Young Herd Bulls and Heifers, the same breeding and quality as sold in our sale November 14, 1947, which was the highest average beef cattle sale in the state this year. Farms on highway K 43, eight miles north of Hope and 6 miles south and 2½ east of Enterprise, Kansas. JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.

FOR SALE 1- and 2-Year-Old Polled Hereford Bulls

By Plato Aster 35th. Worthmore and Plato breeding. Priced reasonable. Bob White Hereford Farms, James Riffel, Manager, Enterprise, Kan. Woodbine telephone exchange.

SIXTH DRAFT SALE REG. ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Hamilton, Mo., Tues., March 2

65 HEAD SELLING: 39 Bred Heifers; 14 Open Heifers; 12 Bulls

47 of the 65 head are get of Eileenmere 487th, our \$30,000.00 bull, or are carrying his service. 11 of the 12 herd sire prospects are sons of "487th."

It will be a great sale!
FOR SALE CATALOG WRITE J. C. PENNEY (Address below).

PENNEY and JAMES
J. C. Penney Orin L. James
330 West 34th St. Dave Luckitt,
New York 1, N. Y. Herdsman
Hamilton, Mo.

BEEFMAKER BULLS (Aberdeen-Angus)

Have become a fixed type in the opinion of good judges. They do well for others. Come see them. Next production sale Saturday, March 13, 1948.

C. E. REED
4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kan.
Telephones 8-8313 residence; farm 5-3868

A NICE SELECTION

Of Registered Shorthorn Bulls sired by Divide Olympic. Nice colors, good disposition, best type. Also a few choice heifers.

E. C. LACY and GLENN E. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calves
C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

Reg. Beef Type Shorthorns
Several young cows and heifers. Bulls 6 to 24 months old.
ROY E. DICKSON, Calhan, Colorado

CK RANCH HEREFORD SALE

SELLING

The Grand Champion Bull. A Proven Sire.

His Calves Will Be Shown On Sale Day



CK Creator 13th, Grand Champion Hereford Bull National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

30 Top Heifers Bred to 3 Different Champion Bulls.

Write for Catalog

SAT., FEB. 21, 1948

SALE STARTS AT 12 O'CLOCK

This sale is an opportunity to buy one of the top bulls of the year as well as many of our show herd. The heifers are bred to three champion bulls and are top individuals.

32 Bulls

Including Grand Champion National Western Hereford Show and several show bulls.

Paved highway 18 miles west Salina on 40. Heated pavilion.

4 miles west of

50 Range Bulls

Two years old

50 Breeding Heifers

pasture condition, are good, and are ready for service.

Will Sell Following Those Catalogued

30 Bred Heifers

Bred to CK Creator 13th, CK Bacca Royal, CK Creator.

CK RANCH

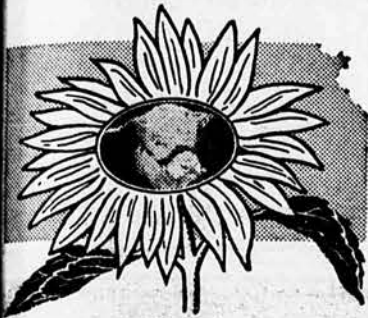
BROOKVILLE, KANSAS

Art Thompson Auctioneer
Gene Sundgren Manager.

on highway 40.

State Hereford Sale

February 16 --- Hutchinson, Kansas



—75 HEAD—
50 Bulls
25 Females

Several top bulls — many ready for heavy service; good range bulls. Several good young prospects. The female consignment is good.

CONSIGNORS

- | | |
|--|---|
| R. R. Melton, Marion
Miller Bros. Hereford Ranch,
McPherson | C. C. Bieber, Bison
Frank B. Blew, Castleton
Pryor and Brown, Eureka |
| C. C. Mott & Sons, Iuka
J. J. Moxley, Council Grove
Bernard Mudd, Russell | Thomas Brown, Fall River
C. L. Burt, Hutchinson
George Conrardy, Klingman |
| Rayford Farms, Hutchinson
Joe Redd, Hutchinson
H. G. Reuber, Atwood | Ray E. Dillion, Hutchinson
Francis Dodge, Penalosa
A. W. Ehling & Sons, Abbeyville |
| A. R. Schlickau, Haven
Don Shaffer, Hutchinson
Guy Stevenson, Codell | H. G. Hereford Farms,
(Howard Grover), Colby
Leonard Held & Son, Great Bend |
| E. Sundgren & Sons, Falun
Sunset Hereford Farm, Garden Plain
W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven | Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan
L. L. Jones & Son, Holcomb
Kansas State College, Manhattan |
| E. S. Tucker, Eureka
Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch,
Great Bend | Harvey L. Krehbiel, Pretty Prairie
D. J. Krehbiel & Son, Hutchinson
Lappin Bros., Jetmore |
| Wayne Ward, Elmdale
T. L. Welsh, Abilene
William Bartholomew, Great Bend | Joe Lewellen, El Dorado
Miller & Manning, Council Grove |

WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

A. G. PICKETT, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.
Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

THE ANNUAL Round-Up Hereford Sale



American Royal Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

February 23

10 A. M.

240 Head—200 Bulls—40 Females

Herd Bulls—Range Bulls— Farm Bulls
one or a carload. Plenty to choose from.

Write for catalog

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

900 West 11th St.

Kansas City, Missouri

Heart of America Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association ANNUAL BULL SALE

90 BULLS — 25 FEMALES

American Royal Building
Kansas City, Missouri



Show—February 26 Sale—February 27

These animals have been carefully selected and screened from the top herds of the Middle West by our field representative and only excellent breeding bulls are included.

There will be plenty of excellent type rugged bulls for range service in this sale. Sunbeam, Bandolier, Erica, Blackcap, Eileenmere, Burgess and all popular bloodlines will be well represented.

Selling Real Foundation Females. A feature of the sale will be pens of three and five bulls from one herd, which should be of particular interest to the Western breeders.

L. M. Thornton, Pres. 2825 E. 18th Street Kansas City, Mo.
Edward F. Moody, Field Representative 786 South Kansas Ave. Olathe, Kansas
Leo B. Parker, Secy. 900 Waittower Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

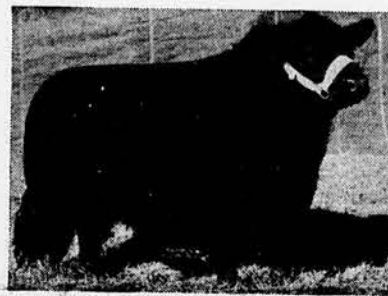
Write for catalog and address request to

LEO B. PARKER, Secretary, 90 Waittower Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Heart of America Sales Are Always Outstanding

Attend the following Angus sales: L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo.—2-28-48; Johnston Bros., Belton, Mo.—3-1-48; Fenney & James, Hamilton, Mo.—3-2-48.
Auctioneers: Johnston and Simms Donald Bowman with Kansas Farmer

U. S. Center Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Assn.



3rd Annual Show and Sale of Angus Breeding Cattle

Smith Center, Kan.
Tuesday, Feb. 24

22 Bulls : 60 Females

These cattle are consigned by 19 Breeders of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska

Show at 9:00 A. M. — Sale at 12:30 P. M.

At the Smith Center sale pavilion (heated)

This is the best consignment of cattle we've ever had.

For catalog write **LEONARD PATMAN, Sale Manager**
Smith Center, Kansas

Auctioneer: **Ham James, Newton, Ill.** Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer
Judge: **John Simon, Madison, Kansas**



A good Johnston Brother's helper. We sell more like her.

prospect before purchasing our present herd sires. 1 Bandolier bull ready for heavy service purchased from Jesse Hegler, Ohio, sired by a son of Black Bardolier, a half brother to the 1947 Ohio State Champion and class winner in many other major shows.

The Females: Featuring the Best in Families and Individuality. These include open and bred heifers sired mostly by Eileenmere 649th—Bandolier of Anoka 3rd—Kevemere of Wheatland 31st. Families included are Blackcap Bessies, Ballandalloch Georginas, Ballandalloch Jills, Maid of Hummers Miss Burgess and other branches of Miss Burgess, Juana Ericas, Missouri and McHenry Barbaras and other popular families. Bred females in the sale carry the service of our \$10,500 Eileenmere 649th and our recently purchased \$15,000 Beefmaker 34th, a grandson of Black Prince of Sunbeam. For catalog write.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS (Roy G., Chester B., and Noah E.) BELTON, MISSOURI
Cols. Ray Simms and Paul Good, Auctioneers. Bert Powell with Kansas Farmer
SALE CIRCUIT—Heart of America, Feb. 27, Kansas City, Mo.; L. M. Thornton, Feb. 28, Garden City, Mo.; Silvertop, March 1, Belton, Mo.; Fenney & James, March 2, Hamilton, Mo.; North Central Mo. Assn., March 3, Chillicothe, Mo.

SILVERTOP FARMS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

Sale at the farm on all-weather road at **Belton, Mo., Monday, March 1**

20 miles south downtown Kansas City. Sale headquarters: Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
SELLING 7 BULLS—46 FEMALES

The Bulls: 5 sons ready for heavy service of Bandolier H. 3rd out of our good cows we are retaining in our herd. Bandolier H. 3rd is a double bred Bandolier of Anoka bull and these sons are exceptionally short legged, good headed and heavy boned.

1 grandson (18 months old) of Bertram Eileenmere Boy, Frank Whitehead's herd sire and grandsire of the International Reserve Champion female in 1946. This is a thick, short-legged, deep-bodied, meaty bull good enough that we bought him as a herd sire

America's Most Useful Angus Event!

6th National Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale

Chicago, Illinois, February 18, 19 and 20, 1948



The best opportunity in 1948 to see and buy top quality Aberdeen-Angus . . . 58 herds representing 13 states and Canada . . . 36 herd improving bulls and 110 outstanding foundation females . . . their producing lives ahead of them . . . the consignors' list reads like a "Who's Who" of Aberdeen-Angus breeders . . . come to Chicago, February 18, 19 and 20 for this great Aberdeen-Angus show and sale.

For Catalogue Write:

FRANK RICHARDS, Sale Manager
AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
7 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago 9, Illinois

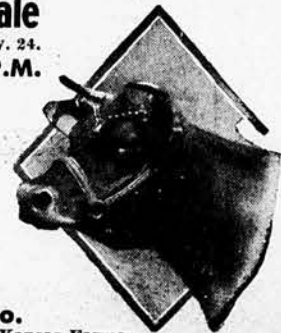
Paul V. Slusher Jersey Dispersal Sale

Farm machinery sells before noon. On farm 7 m. east on Hwy. 24.
Lexington, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 25—1 P.M.

60 HEAD OF DESIGNS AND STANDARDS
24 Cows fresh between December 1 and Sale Day. 20 Heavy Springers, cows and heifers. 16 Heifers. FEATURING—**Highfield Royal Design 455940—5 Star Bull.** Very Good at 16 months of age. Calved Feb. 15, 1944. Sired by Highfield Nobly Standard 400955. Dam, Design Royal Faith 1260806, Ex. R.O.M. at 2 yrs., 4 mons.—477.75—8,027—5.95%.

Faith Royal Design 447793—4 Star Bull. Calved Feb. 4, 1943. Sired by Longview Observer 364678—Very Good. Silver Medal Superior Sire. Same dam as above sire. A very good producing herd. Further records furnished sale day. Tested for Tb. and Bang's. Health papers furnished. For illustrated catalog write—

DONALD J. BOWMAN, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
PAUL V. SLUSHER, Owner, Lexington, Mo.
Harry Glascock, Auctioneer Donald Bowman for Kansas Farmer





The Tank Truck

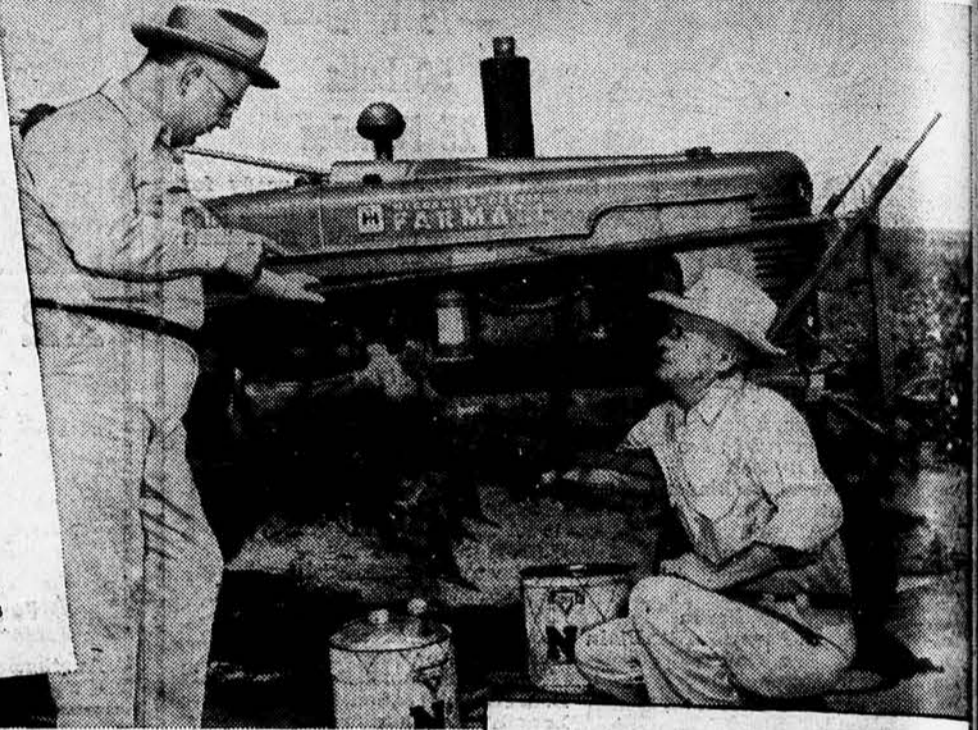


"Nth Oil saves me \$50 in repairs every year!"

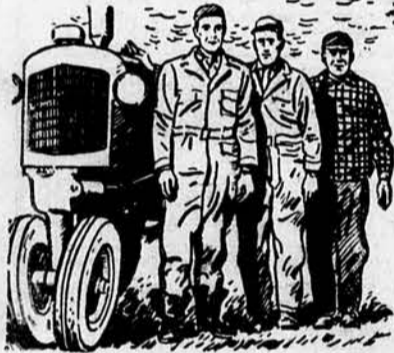
That's what Walter Ellermann (kneeling at right), who farms 260 acres near Needville, Texas, is telling Harry Bernshausen, Conoco's Agent at Rosenberg, Texas. And, he goes on to say:

"Got in on a special deal and bought a drum of competitive oil a year ago and found it got black and dirty very fast in heavy pulling. . . I had to add oil between changes, too. But, with Conoco Nth I change regularly every 90 hours, heavy pulling . . . and every 120 hours light pulling, and never have to add oil or worry about my 2 Farmalls. Also I figure I actually save about \$50 each year I would normally spend on repairs, by using only Conoco Nth."

Now, here's what Harry Bernshausen says . . . "I always like to point out to my farm customers exactly why Nth oil stands up. And, that's because Nth Oil actually OIL-PLATES engine parts while it lubricates. I tell them this extra OIL-PLATING stands on guard against wear . . . and protects their engines from powder-clogging carbon and sludge caused by wear. That's why they save money on repairs!"



"30 hours more... per oil change!"



Homer T. Townsend and sons, Warren and Ralph, own a 347-acre irrigated ranch at Waterloo, Montana. The Townsends also do 400 acres of custom plowing each year, and last year threshed 30,000 bushels of grain for neighboring farmers.

"We have operated the threshing machine 9 years and have never had a worn or loose bearing—due to using your Conoco greases." Mr. Townsend says he really appreciates the reliable

service given to him by Conoco Agents Reid and Jenkins of Twin Bridges, Montana . . . and goes on to say: "We have tried every leading brand of oil in our tractors and find that Conoco Nth will give us better than 30 working hours more than other brands of oil per oil change . . . Nth Motor Oil does not show any signs of breaking under 95 working hours. In the 6 years which we have operated our present tractor, we have never had a repair bill."

Pond Lilies!



Prize recipe sent in by Mrs. Arthur L. Gill, Hamburg, Iowa.

Break egg into bowl, add 1/4 teaspoon salt and all the flour possible to mix in. Take small portion of dough, keeping remainder covered, roll out thin as possible, cut into rounds size of teacup. Slash edges 8 times, but not through to the center. Dampen center of 1 cake with a drop of water and lay another cake on top. Brown in hot, deep fat, holding down center with clothes pin. Edges will curl up around clothes pin to resemble a pond lily. Drain on paper towel. Serve with a filling of creamed peas, creamed chicken.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. Get \$5 for each one printed here with your name. If duplicate recipes are received, the one published will be determined by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become property of Continental Oil Co.

FARM KITCHEN

"\$18 for repairs in 18 years!"

Henry Kraus, Sr., and his son, Herbert C. Kraus, farm 320 acres in western Sanders County, near Trout Creek, Montana. Quoting from Mr. Kraus' recent letter:

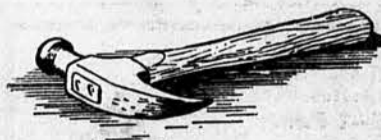
"We have used Conoco Products since 1930 in a John Deere Model D Tractor, which was in steady use the year around and in all these years we spent \$18 for repairs and I lay that to the use of Conoco Tractor Fuel and Nth Oil which was changed every 60 hours of work. . . I also have a Caterpillar Tractor and Dozer . . . and have just bought a new John Deere. . . I have never used any other oil in my machines because I was never looking for anything better. Conoco Products are 'tops' with me and the services of the Conoco Agents are excellent under all conditions."



YOUR CONOCO AGENT



Staple pick and hammer!



This combination staple pick and hammer idea was sent in by A. F. Shaw, Boise, Idaho. He simply heated the claws of an ordinary hammer, shaped and welded them together as shown, to make this two-in-one farm tool.

Paint brush stripper!



J. C. Warner of Tonkawa, Oklahoma, saves paint and avoids messing up the edges and sides of his paint cans with this idea. As the sketch shows, a wire can be drawn through the can, slightly off-center, just below the rim, to make an ideal stripper for his brush.

DOLLARS FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get \$5.00 for every one that's printed!

"My Best Insurance!"



Shown above is Dave M. Wilson of Mosca, Colorado, with several of the tractors on his 1,000-acre hay and grain farm in the fabulous San Luis Valley. Here's what Mr. Wilson writes: ". . . the uniform high quality of your Oils and Greases is the best insurance I have against

constant repair bills. Using Nth Motor Oil in my 3 Farm-all tractors gives me a feeling of confidence that comes only from knowing that you are using the best. In addition, I like the prompt, courteous service your Alamosa, Colorado Agent, Mr. O. P. Loiland, gives me."